

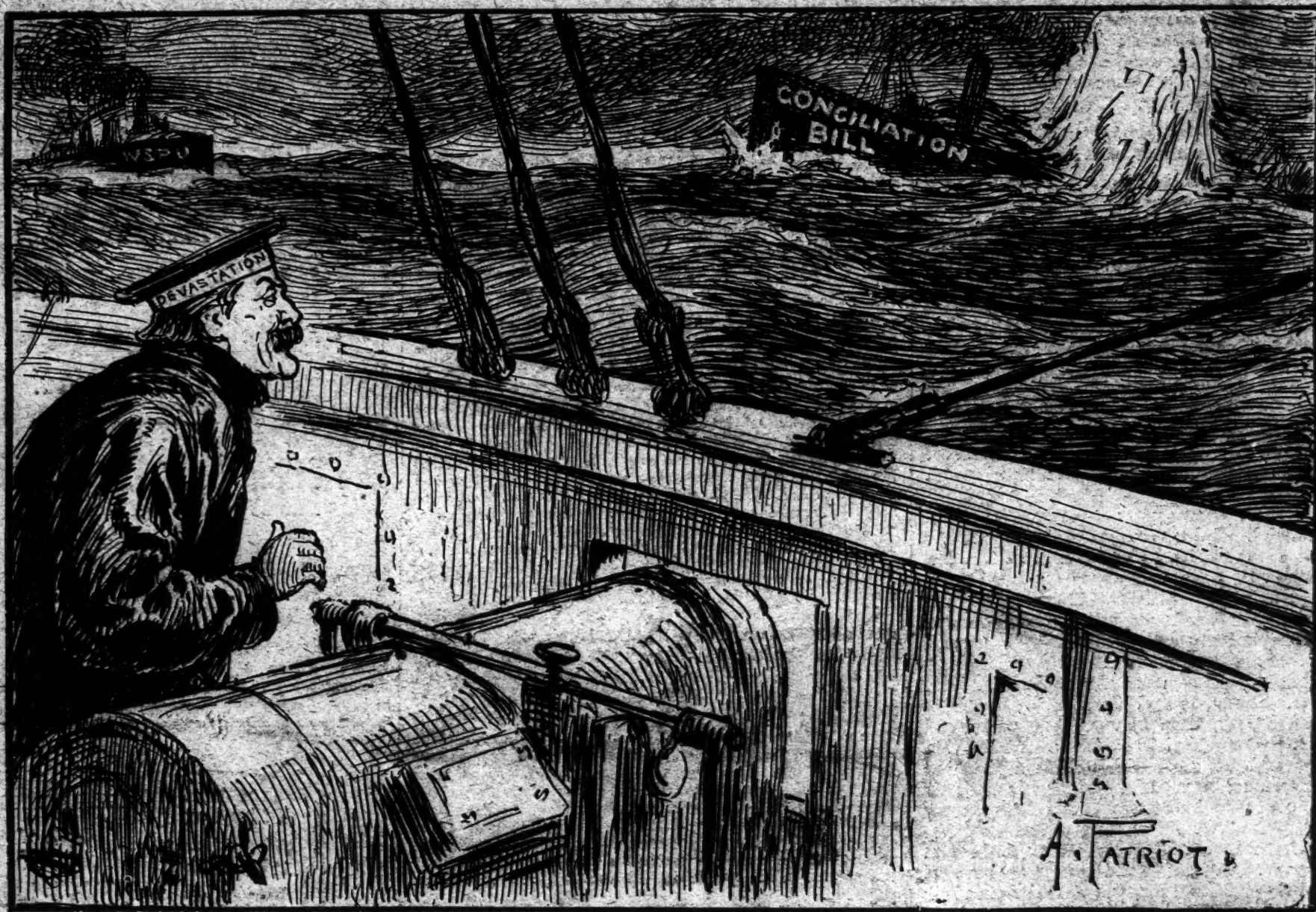
# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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## TORPEDOED!

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

### THE OUTLOOK.

Next Monday begins the Christmas Fair and Fête of the W.S.P.U. in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street. We call upon all our readers to unite in making this an unprecedented success by bringing all their friends to it. In so doing they will be carrying out the special wish of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and her brave comrades who are to-day in prison.

#### Mr. Lloyd George at Bath.

On Friday last, Mr. Lloyd George addressed a meeting of the National Liberal Federation in Bath, and devoted the second half of his speech to the question of Woman Suffrage. He marshalled all the arguments in favour of Votes for Women, explained

how much he would have liked to have had women enfranchised before the introduction of the Insurance Bill, and extolled the examples of Australia and New Zealand. The only reference he made to policy was to say that the Conciliation Bill had now been "torpedoed," and that the way was therefore clear for a "broad and democratic" amendment of the Reform Bill so as to include the wives of working men.

#### A Guarantee of Good Intentions?

Now there are many men and some women who say to us, "Can you hesitate any longer to trust Mr. Lloyd George? Has he not spoken us fair? Why do you ask for anything further?" Our answer is that all down the centuries women have been deceived by "nice spoken gentlemen" who gave them "fair words" and nothing else. What women require in the realm of politics, quite as much as in the realm of ordinary life, is to know whether there are honourable intentions behind. What guarantee does Mr. Lloyd George offer of his good faith? In ordinary life there is one perfectly simple test. In politics there is also one perfectly simple test, the only test which men politicians would consider for a solitary second. Does Mr. Lloyd George offer this or does he not?

#### The One Test Required.

The one guarantee of good faith which a Cabinet Minister can give is the pronouncement of support by the Government of the day. If he cannot obtain this support it is his business to resign. To do otherwise is either to act contrary to the fundamental principles of the British Constitution or to announce that the subject under dispute is of only trivial importance. It is so necessary to make this point clear that we repeat here the very significant words used by Mr. Asquith while he was in opposition as to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's position when that statesman was commencing his propaganda for tariff reform, but was still a member of the Conservative Cabinet. Mr. Asquith said:—

It is not only without precedent or example, it is an entire departure from the traditions and rules of our public life that, in a matter of this kind and of this importance, responsible Ministers should be allowed, not merely to emit on public platforms discordant opinions, but to pose as propagandists of two wholly irreconcilable views of public policy. . . . I protest against a practice which, if once allowed, will put an end to Ministerial responsibility and Cabinet government.

These words have not ceased to be true because Mr. Asquith has become Prime Minister and the offending minister is Mr. Lloyd George and not Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

#### Would Men Politicians Accept Mr. George's Offer?

Mr. Lloyd George says he cannot offer us Government support—in fact, the Reform Bill as it emerges from the Cabinet will be so drawn as to give the vote to men only; but he and several of his colleagues will move an amendment to extend the franchise to some women. Imagine this offer made to Mr. Redmond. Suppose Mr. George were to say, "The Government will introduce a Bill in 1912 to give Home Rule to England, Scotland and Wales, and to leave Ireland under the Imperial Parliament; but I and several of my colleagues will help you to carry an amendment to extend a partial measure of Home Rule to Ireland." Would Mr. Redmond accept that? No! The day the announcement was made the Irish members would vote the Government out of office. It is only because politicians think that women can be put off with something much less than they would dare to offer men that Mr. George ventures to make this proposal.

#### Why the Guarantee is Necessary.

Some people represent the W.S.P.U. as refusing the offer put forward because it is Mr. Lloyd George who makes it. It is perfectly true that Mr. George has done nothing to earn our confidence; but it is not on that account that the offer is refused. It would be equally unacceptable if it came from any other source. They ask why. We reply by another question, "Why would Mr. Redmond reject the parallel offer if made to him?"



Because he would know that Home Rule for Ireland would not be carried under these circumstances; only a part of the Government majority would be behind the proposal, and this would not be sufficient to secure its passage into law. In precisely the same way we reject Mr. George's proposal, because we know that it would not secure the enfranchisement of women. "But," our critics say, "Woman Suffrage is not in the same category as Home Rule. You have Unionist supporters as well as supporters belonging to the Coalition party." Exactly. That is the reason of our quarrel with Mr. Lloyd George. In order to secure the support of Unionists as well as Coalition members we need a non-party measure. Such a measure was the Conciliation Bill, which Mr. Lloyd George glories in having "torpedoed." Having taken this hostile action, and prevented the passage of Woman Suffrage on non-party lines, he does not offer us the one reliable substitute. We are not to have the *large half* of the House of Commons, composed of supporters of Woman Suffrage drawn from all parties. We are not to have the *large half* composed of the united forces of the Coalition. We are only to have the *large quarter* of the House, composed of those members of the Coalition who are also supporters of Woman Suffrage. This large quarter is not a majority, and could not carry the amendment.

#### Why Mr. George is Angry with the W.S.P.U.

Mr. Lloyd George has laid a clever little trap, and if it had not been for the Women's Social and Political Union the women Suffragists of the country would have jumped right into it. No wonder then that Mr. George is angry with the W.S.P.U.; nor was he in his speech at Bath at any pains to conceal the fact. He opened his remarks on Woman Suffrage by a vigorous onslaught on the aims and methods of the Union. He denounced us first as an infinitesimally small crazy section who were impractical and unreasonable; and then came out the well-thumbed card which the Liberal party politician always plays against those who are at work to compel him to be liberal in reality instead of merely in name—it was all a Tory trick, the W.S.P.U. was much less pro-suffrage than anti-Liberal.

#### False Coin.

We are amused. But we are also contemptuous of a man who states that which he knows to be untrue. Mr. Lloyd George is perfectly well aware that the women who compose the ranks of the W.S.P.U. are not Tories; they are drawn about equally from the Liberal Party, the Labour Party and the Unionist Party; he knows also that the statements with which he attempts to prove his case do not ring true. Let us examine them one at a time. Firstly, he says the W.S.P.U. interrupted Sir Edward Grey, when he was in opposition, and did not interrupt Tory Ministers. The facts are that in the Autumn of 1905 the Liberals made a prophecy (which was soon to be verified) that they were shortly coming into power. Miss Pankhurst and Miss Kenney went to Sir Edward Grey's meeting to find out what the policy of the Liberal Government would be with regard to women. *They did not interrupt the meeting.* They waited till question time, and put their question; when this was ignored, they still insisted, whereupon the Liberal Stewards seized them and flung them out of the meeting.

#### The By-election Policy.

Mr. Lloyd George's next point is that the W.S.P.U. has opposed Liberal candidates at by-elections irrespective of their private opinions. That is true, but the reason is perfectly sound; the Union has learnt that private members are useless against the Government. What was the good of the vast majority for the second reading of the Conciliation Bill in 1910 and 1911? Nothing! For the simple reason that the Bill was blocked by the Government. Therefore from 1906 to June, 1911 they adopted an anti-Government policy at by-elections. At the end of June, 1911, Mr. Asquith made a statement which appeared to withdraw the Government blockage in 1912. The W.S.P.U. reconsidered their by-election policy, and decided to give their support according to the views of private members. This policy of "trusting the Government" Mr. Lloyd George has now shown to be worthless by "torpedoing" the Conciliation Bill, and the Union has reverted again to an anti-Government policy. This policy will hold against any Government, Liberal or Tory, which withholds Votes for Women.

#### The Conciliation Bill.

Finally, Mr. Lloyd George charges us with "running the Conciliation Bill," which he argues was a measure to suit the Tory canvasser by "further packing" the register. At this point the *Westminster Gazette* comes to our assistance. In its leading article of Saturday last it says:—

"So far from 'running' the Conciliation Bill, the Suffragettes only reluctantly consented to it as a workable and gettable compromise. Mr. Lloyd George is perfectly consistent in his objections to that Bill, but it is none the less true that when it was read a second time last year the voting was: Liberals—for 162, against 61; Unionists—for 88, against 114; Labour Party—for 32, against 2. We ourselves have always supported the Conciliation Bill, though we certainly should not have done so if we had believed that it was a mere anti-Liberal dodge.

As a matter of fact—and Mr. Lloyd George knows it—what we are asking for is a vote for a woman on

precisely the same terms as it is given to a man. We accepted the household suffrage for women (which was proposed in the Conciliation Bill) because the men's franchise was mainly a household franchise, and we were told that the Conciliation Bill was more acceptable to Liberals than the slightly larger measure for the simple removal of the sex disqualification. Now that we are promised a Manhood Suffrage Bill, we demand, as the fulfilment of our principle of equality, womanhood suffrage; and Mr. Lloyd George's amendment to confer a fancy franchise for women consisting of women householders and wives of men electors does not satisfy us at all, even if it could be carried, which it cannot. Mr. Lloyd George will have to find better arguments if he wants to convince the women of the country that he is their real champion and that the W.S.P.U. are only actuated by party spite or class selfishness!

#### Woman Suffrage and the Liberal Party.

Critics of the W.S.P.U. policy are fond of saying that there is no practical difference between securing Woman suffrage in the Government Bill and having the support of Mr. Lloyd George for the amendment. If any proof were needed of the inaccuracy of this assertion it would be found in the Bath meeting of the National Liberal Federation. In the official agenda there was no mention of Woman Suffrage at all. In his speech the Master of Elibank, the Chief Liberal Whip, only referred to it vaguely in these words, "Whether we shall have adult suffrage time will show," and when Lady Bamford Black tried to introduce it in the form of amendments to one of the resolutions she was ruled out of order. How differently the question would have been treated if it had been part of the official Liberal programme.

#### At Bow Street.

For the whole of the past week, the cases of the Suffrage prisoners have been before the Court at Bow Street, and the remaining twenty are to be tried to-day (Friday). The terms of imprisonment vary from 5 days to the vindictive sentence of two months passed on Mrs. Leigh, on account of the fact that she has given on many previous occasions devoted service to the cause. Fifteen prisoners are committed for trial at the Sessions, which commence on Tuesday next. We give on page 144 our commentary on the proceedings in Court, and also a table showing the various sentences inflicted. Several of the prisoners have already been released after serving their sentences. They were to be present at the meeting held in the Kensington Town Hall on Thursday night after we had gone to press.

#### The Case of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the leader of the Deputation, received a sentence of one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine; but, owing to the fact that in her first trial the evidence of the principal witness against her was given not upon oath, there is considerable doubt whether the sentence was legally imposed; questions have already been asked in the House of Commons, and the matter is to be brought before the High Court to-day, when proceedings for a writ of certiorari will be commenced. Apart from this the trial was remarkable for the fact that Mrs. Lawrence stated that the officer who professed to have been assaulted by her was not in fact the man whom she struck; she explained to the magistrate that her action was done in order to save a comrade whom the officer was holding by the throat. Her speech in defence is given in full on page 143.

#### A Present for Mrs. Lawrence.

It has been decided to make a special effort to secure promises for a thousand new readers of this paper, *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, before the date of Mrs. Lawrence's release on Friday, December 22. We know that this will be the present which she will like to receive the most when she comes out of prison. We are also anxious to be able to announce to her a magnificent result in funds from the Christmas Fair and Fête.

#### Items of Interest.

As we go to press we learn that Lady Constance Lytton has been released from Holloway.

The London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage has passed a resolution calling upon the Government to substitute for the proposed Reform Bill a measure giving equal franchise rights to men and women.

A suffragist member of the N.U.T. writes to urge her fellow suffragist teachers to be present at the West Lambeth meeting to-morrow, and to insist that their delegates have positive instructions to support the suffrage resolution.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Owing to the Christmas Fair and Fête the weekly meetings will be suspended until Monday, December 11, when the usual afternoon meeting will be held in the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, at 3.15 p.m.

#### Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Now that Christmas is approaching readers are again reminded that Christmas cards and calendars can be obtained at the Woman's Press. Two Christmas cards, prettily designed in the colours of the W.S.P.U., can be had, price 3d. each. Others are also on sale, price 1d. The two calendars, one with quotations from Keats and the other compiled by Mrs. Tuke from quotations sent in by members, each price 1s., should prove most suitable as Christmas gifts. An almanack is also on sale, price 2d.

#### Wanted!

A most urgent appeal is made for handbill distributors for the coming week. Volunteers are wanted to give out Fair and Fête handbills at theatre queues, Tube stations, etc., and all names should be sent in at once to Miss Jessie Kenney, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

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## COME TO THE CHRISTMAS FAIR!

Portman Rooms, Baker Street, December 4-9.—An Open Invitation.

My Dearest Friend,—Of course you have heard that we are giving up one whole week this year, from December 4 to 9, to the fascinations of a real Fair and Fête and Christmas Festival.

For six all too short days the fun and frolic fairies will enjoy a gay and brilliant reign, and you may depend upon our seeing that no reign was ever more thoroughly enjoyed or will be more happily remembered. Of course you will come yourself and join the revels, for despite your busy life you have had the wisdom to realise that "all work and no play makes Jill a dull girl," and you can frivel with the best of us when occasion offers.

Some folk who ought to know better have the oddest ideas about us still. I heard a woman say the other day, "I know heaps of people are afraid to meet the Suffragettes, they think them such one-idea'd women, and nothing would induce them to put a foot inside Clements Inn." The moral is obvious; if the thought of Clements Inn and its incessant activities fills these dear souls with alarm, suggest to them that there is nothing grim about an old English Fair, and gently insinuate the truth that Suffragettes, when they really set out to play, do so in just the same whole-hearted fashion as they work, and with just as much success. Bring them along when you meet them, these timid creatures, and promise them a real eye-opener!

You remember Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, whose wonderful work you saw at Prince's Exhibition two years ago; well, the general scheme of decoration for the Fête has emanated from her clever brain. She has pressed into her service a whole army of willing artists and craftsmen, and the result of their combined efforts will be, I can tell you, something exceedingly beautiful and decorative. The interior of the Portman Rooms is to be transformed into an Eighteenth Century old English market place, with the quaint stalls and fascinating shop signs of the period. The stall-holders will wear gay dresses to correspond, copied faithfully in every detail from old prints and drawings, and in and out and through this scene of vivid colour will wander the pedlar with his wares, the town crier whose strident "Oyez! oyez! oyez!" will draw a crowd after him, anxious to know to what fresh excitement he can direct them, and other gaily clad and picturesque figures, each with their special contribution to the life of the Fair.

What fun it will be! Do bring as many friends as you can, and don't get too bored with my enthusiasm—you will share it, eventually, I know.

Then the men and women in the theatrical profession who believe in Votes for Women, you know how splendidly they always "play up" in every sense of the word, and one can't be too grateful to them for the part they will take at the Fête. Some of the most famous actresses, singers, and musicians in London will perform in a perfectly appointed little theatre, and well-known artists like Miss Lena Ashwell and Miss Eva Moore, Miss Evangeline Florence, and Mr. Hayden Coffin have promised to appear. Naturally, we anticipate crowded houses every time, and there will be two performances a day. Who will want to miss the treat these clever people are prepared to give so generously? I shall not for one!

You will naturally like to know something about the stalls. An interesting feature will be the specialisation of each stall, so far as it can be managed, to one kind of article, and we have laid special stress upon the fact that, if possible, contributions to the stalls should be suitable for gifts. In December one's thoughts naturally turn to Christmas presents, and there will be a bewildering array of beautiful things from which to make a choice. You, as a good and thoughtful housewife, will be able to purchase all your household necessities and food supplies from the Farm Produce stall, where a speciality will be home-made delicacies unobtainable at ordinary shops.

I wish I had time and space to tell you in more detail all the thronging attractions which will be offered to the wise people who come and see us and help us to merry-make during those six days, but my letter

threatens to grow out of all proportions, and I must stop; if I don't see you before December 4, and I am dreadfully busy, as you know, I shall look for you on that day, and shall be very disappointed unless you bring a party with you, ready to enjoy all the fun of the Fair.—Yours ever,

Mabel Tuke.

P.S.—Please turn to pp. 139 and 149 and read all about it!

### THE NEXT PROTEST.

Names of volunteers for active service continue to come in; they include those of many who took part in the demonstration of Tuesday, Nov. 21, while others are of women who have not yet taken militant action. The following are typical letters:—

As I was discharged at Bow Street last Thursday, I am ready for the next. Please enter my name upon the militant list, for I have not "learnt better," as Mr. Musket advised me!

You may count on me till the crack of doom! If it is a mere question of the more the merrier I don't think I could stay away. In the future, when we have reached our goal, I can imagine what a mean cur I should feel at having watched other people doing the dirty work without having raised a finger to help.

Names should be sent to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

### TREASURER'S NOTE.

"You may imprison us, but you cannot imprison our cause," said Miss Evelyn Sharp to the magistrate last Monday at Bow Street, and on every side we see the truth of her assertion. Since the last Treasurer's Note was penned by my wife, over a hundred and fifty women have been sent to prison; my wife herself is undergoing a sentence of one month, which will not be up till December 22. But those of us who are outside the prison walls have made up our minds that the cause shall not be allowed to suffer during their absence. We are going to say to them when they come back to us: "We have kept the flag flying while you have been away; we have used to the uttermost every minute of our time; what you have entrusted to us we have nurtured and cared for, and where there was much to be proud of when you went in there is still more to be proud of to-day."

It was on Thursday that my wife was sentenced, and on the same night there was a great meeting at the Savoy Theatre. The Treasurer of the Union was in prison, so the members of the audience decided that they would see to it that the treasury should be replenished. The word "promises" had scarcely been mentioned from the platform when sums great and small came pouring in till the magnificent total of £325 was reached. Coming as this does upon the splendid figure of £4,250 raised at the Albert Hall, it is a result to be proud of indeed.

The great financial event which lies before us is the Fair and Fête in the Portman Rooms, which opens next week. If this was any other Movement we should perhaps have people asking how we could bear to have a Fair and Fête when our comrades are in prison. The W.S.P.U. is too real to need an answer to such a question. We know how to work and we know how to play, and we know how to pay honour and respect to our brave comrades, both in our work and in our play. My wife, who has had so large a share in organising and planning the Fair, will not be with us; many of those who had made themselves responsible for important duties are equally unavailable. Others must come forward to fill their vacant places and carry the flag. Less pressing engagements must be put on one side, so that the W.S.P.U. may present to the world an unbroken front. Then there are still certain definite wants to be supplied, notably in the Refreshment department. Gifts of food of all kinds will be welcomed by Mrs. Tuckwell at the Portman Rooms during the week. Not only so, but we must redouble our efforts to make the festival known all over London. In the few days that are left we want a distribution of handbills on a scale unprecedented before; they can be had in Clements Inn. Please come and get them and give them away.

There is another request I have to make. As Co-Editor of VOTES FOR WOMEN I want the readers to help me to make to my wife on her release a present which she will appreciate; I want to be able to hand in to her promises to obtain a thousand new regular subscribers to VOTES FOR WOMEN. I am quite certain that if every one puts their mind to this it can be done. Already at the Savoy Theatre on Thursday and at the London Pavilion on Monday a score or two of promises have been handed in. In the weeks that remain we have to bring this up to a thousand. You can either secure the new subscriber at once, sending up to me her name and address and 3s. 3d. subscription for six months, or you can make a promise to secure one or more new subscribers during your Christmas holidays; what is important is that either the subscription or the promise should reach me as soon as possible.

F. W. P. L.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

November 17 to November 20.

Already acknowledged	£107,217 13 0	Mrs. McCormick	2 0 0
Mrs. Mabel M. Beckett	1 0 0	Mrs. Ferguson	0 1 0
Mrs. Maria Kerr	1 0 0	Mrs. Scott	0 1 0
Mrs. E. Forder	0 5 0	The Misses Crawley	0 3 0
Mrs. Ivy H. Edgell	2 0 0	Mrs. Fort	0 2 0
Mrs. and Miss Bryan		Mrs. Roll	0 1 0
Daunt	0 10 0	Mrs. Gilbert	0 2 0
Mrs. Annie Brunker	1 0 0	Mrs. Havers	0 2 0
Mrs. F. Lillian Cox	0 2 0	The Misses Harris	0 2 0
Mrs. Rosa Crandon Gill	0 10 0	Mrs. Howe	0 1 0
Mrs. Ethel Gould	0 2 0	Mrs. Ellis	0 2 0
Mrs. Rosette Benbow	0 10 0	Mrs. Bell	0 2 0
Mrs. Catherine Holiday	1 1 0	Mrs. Bell (by gifts sold)	0 4 0
Mrs. Holiday	0 10 0	Mrs. Holmes	0 1 0
Mrs. Fairfax Craig	5 0 0	Mrs. Boyd-Wallis	0 1 0
Mrs. Emma E. Adams	1 1 0	Mrs. A. K. Williams	0 1 0
Mrs. E. Glover	0 1 0	Mrs. A. Hancock	0 1 0
Mrs. M. D. Macdonald	0 14 0	Mrs. Hillier	0 1 0
Mrs. M. H. Nisley	0 5 0	Mrs. Nutch	0 1 0
Mrs. G. Townshend	1 1 0	Mrs. A. Nash	0 2 0
Mrs. D. S. Potter	1 15 0	Mrs. R. Ansell	0 0 0
Mrs. Beatrice Sothman	10 0 0	Mrs. A. Dean	0 0 0
Mrs. Florence Sothman	10 0 0	Mrs. A. Stebbington	0 0 0
Mrs. C. E. Vavasseur	0 2 0	Mrs. Bedlow	0 1 0
"L.L."	0 6 0	Anon.	0 0 0
Mrs. C. Helen Maitland	5 0 0	Bowes Park and	
Mrs. Mansell-Moullin	5 0 0	District W.S.P.U.	2 2 0
Mrs. B. A. Smith	5 0 0	Cambridge & Peckham W.S.P.U.	2 0 0
Mrs. E. L. Osmond	0 2 0	Mrs. Marquardt	2 0 0
Mrs. H. C. Saunders	10 0 0	Mrs. Drake	0 2 0
C. Mansell-Moullin, Esq.	5 0 0	From local funds	2 15 0
Mrs. Mary Pearce	0 5 0	Chelsea and Battersea W.S.P.U.	
Mrs. McCracken	5 0 0	Mrs. Stratton	0 10 0
Mrs. Constance Maud	5 0 0	Mrs. H. E. Sheppard	0 10 0
Pontypool Meeting		Mrs. Janet Stratton	0 2 0
(profits) per Miss Butler		Mrs. Boughton Leigh	0 2 0
and Mrs. Arthur		Mrs. Carpmal	1 0 0
Edmonds	7 0 0	Anon.	0 1 0
Mrs. A. Niblett	0 2 0	Dr. Alice Benham	1 1 0
Mrs. Nelly Newe	5 5 0	Mrs. Wintyne	0 5 0
Mrs. M. Swindell	0 10 0	Mrs. Medwin	0 2 0
Mrs. Charlotte Robinson	0 5 0	Mrs. Mackenzie	0 10 0
Mrs. B. M. Bendle	0 12 0	Mrs. Ellen M. Lloyd	0 10 0
Mrs. Macdonald	6 0 0	Mrs. Edith E. Downing	1 1 0
"Matilda"	0 5 0	Mrs. Stait	0 1 0
Mrs. Leslie Lawless	2 2 0	Mrs. Pakenham Lawell	1 1 0
Mrs. F. Sidney Woolf	1 1 0	Mrs. B. Beatrice Fry	0 10 0
Mrs. J. G. Stuart	0 5 0	Mrs. Monck Mason	5 0 0
The Misses Millett	2 2 0	Mrs. Charlotte Black-	
Mrs. Marion C. Weston	1 1 0	lock	1 1 0
Mrs. J. Mackenzie	1 1 0	Mrs. Florence White	1 1 0
Mrs. A. A. Warner	10 0 0	Mrs. Dorothy B. Ives	0 2 0
Mrs. G. Rawlinson	5 0 0	Mrs. Tew	0 1 0
Mrs. K. Willison	1 0 0	Mrs. Maud Joachim	20 0 0
Alfred B. Weaver, Esq.	50 0 0	Mrs. Florence King	1 0 0
Mrs. L. A. H. Mason	0 5 0	Mrs. J. Naylor	0 2 0
Mrs. B. F. Staley	0 10 0	Mrs. Winifred Mayo	5 0 0
Mrs. Annie Thomson	0 10 0	Mrs. Partwee	2 10 0
Mrs. Nellie Trim	0 1 0	Anon.	0 2 0
Extra on "V.I.W." at		Mrs. C. Lillian Sheppard	1 1 0
Charing Cross Pitch	0 3 0	Anon.	0 0 0
Mrs. Alice Farmer	2 2 0	Clerks' W.S.P.U.	
Mrs. Alice Heale	3 0 0	Anon.	1 0 0
Mrs. F. B. Bardsley, B.A.	5 0 0	Mrs. Polak	0 1 0
Mrs. A. M. Kadon	1 0 0	Mrs. Greenslade	0 2 0
Mrs. Bertha Johnson	20 0 0	Mrs. Warwick	0 1 0
Mrs. M. Balchin	0 5 0	Mrs. Gardner	0 1 0
Mrs. Catherine Green	0 8 0	Mrs. Ible	0 2 0
Mrs. Marjorie Cox	0 5 0	Mrs. Sentence	0 1 0
Mrs. Hilbert	0 1 0	Mrs. O'Connell Hayes	0 1 0
Mrs. W. Mearns Gow	5 0 0	Mrs. Dunn	0 2 0
Mrs. A. T. G. Christie	1 1 0	Mrs. Maguire	0 2 0
Mrs. Emily Gray	0 10 0	Mrs. Ayton	0 2 0
Mrs. M. G. Chalmers	0 10 0	Mrs. Chippendale	0 2 0
A Friend	1 0 0	Anon.	0 10 0
Mrs. Edith B. Hillman	0 10 0	Anon.	0 1 0
"Albert Hall" (per Miss		Anon.	0 0 0
Kerr)	0 15 0	Anon.	0 0 0
Mrs. Christian Cameron		Anon.	0 0 3
Head	5 5 0	Croydon W.S.P.U.	
Anon.	0 5 0	Mrs. G. Hardy	0 1 0
Mrs. P. G. Hepburn	5 0 0	Mrs. Hardy	0 1 0
Mrs. Emily Dinnie	0 2 0	Mrs. Stent	0 1 0
Mrs. Alice E. Ashley	1 1 0	Mrs. and Miss Inglis	0 5 0
Mrs. Maria Garner	0 2 0	Mrs. Park	0 2 0
Mrs. C. M. Dawson	3 3 0	Mrs. Frickson	0 2 0
Mrs. M. B. Grievie	0 10 0	Mrs. Reeder	0 1 0
Mrs. B. Morgan Dockrell	0 2 0	The Misses Green	0 2 0
Per Miss L. Ainsworth		Mrs. Walter	0 2 0
Anon. (per Miss V.		Mrs. Cookedge	0 2 0
Taylor)	0 5 0	Mrs. Slade	0 2 0
Mrs. Addison	0 10 0	Mrs. Slade	0 2 0
A Friend	0 2 0	Mrs. Brown	0 1 0
Mrs. Cooper	0 2 0	A Friend	0 1 0
Jumble Sale (per Mrs.		Mrs. Edwards	0 1 0
Cox)	5 12 0	Mrs. Smith	0 1 0
Lady Blake	5 0 0	Mrs. Bessie	0 1 0
Mrs. Atkinson	1 0 0	Mrs. Bunford	0 1 0
Mrs. Laura Ainsworth	2 0 0	Mrs. Lansdown	0 3 0
Mrs. N. Balls	0 10 0	Mrs. Bird	0 2 0
Mrs. Brett	3 0 0	Mrs. Carter	0 2 0
Mrs. Berridge (coll.)	1 2 0	Mrs. Cameron-Swan	0 1 0
Mrs. Boyd	25 0 0	Mrs. C. I. Green	0 2 0
A Friend	0 10 0	Mrs. Clements	0 1 0
Shop Sales	10 11 0	Mrs. Withall	0 1 0
Profit on Bazaar	20 3 0	Mrs. Wood	0 2 0
Profit on Tea	1 19 6	Mrs. Bond	0 2 0
"How the Vote was		Mrs. Ackroyd	0 1 0
Won"	1 7 6	Mrs. Heasman	0 1 0
Mrs. Florence Terry	0 2 0	Mrs. Baxter	0 1 0
Hon. Lady Parsons	5 0 0	Mrs. Shaw	0 1 0
Per Miss L. Burns		Mrs. Ireland	0 2 0
Mrs. L. A. Robertson	0 10 0	Fulham and Putney W.S.P.U.	
Mrs. B. M. Log N	2 10 0	Mrs. Purley Smith	0 2 0
Mrs. Janet Pratt	1 0 0	Mrs. Edward Smith	0 2 0
Mrs. K. Young	0 2 0	— Shollishear, Esq.	0 2 0
Mrs. Schouda	0 10 0	Mrs. Shollishear	0 2 0
Hon. Mrs. Haverfield	1 0 0	Mrs. Shollishear	0 2 0
Mrs. M. C. Geddes	0 5 0	Mrs. Custer	0 10 0
Anon.	0 0 4	Mrs. Roberts	0 2 0
Per Miss D. Evans		Mrs. Shannon	0 1 0
Mrs. Haley	0 10 0	A Member	0 2 0
Anon.	2 0 0	Mrs. Gillatt	0 1 0
Mrs. Barnwell	0 2 0	Mrs. E. M. Dobbs	0 0 0
Mrs. Brewster	1 14 0	A Member	0 1 0
Mrs. Evans	1 0 0	Mrs. Choison	0 2 0
Mrs. Menke	1 0 0	Mrs. Down	0 2 0
Mrs. W. H. Ryland	0 10 0	Mrs. Everitt	0 2 0
Mrs. Peers	0 4 0	Mrs. Frigg	0 2 0
Per Miss O. Fontaine		Mrs. Keeling	0 2 0
"W. H."	0 1 0	Mrs. Cameron	0 2 0
Per Miss F. Hughes		Mrs. and Miss Richard	0 5 0
Mrs. O. Stafford	0 6 0	Mrs. Mackenzie	0 2 0
Mrs. Friaby	0 2 0	Mrs. Beall	0 1 0
Mrs. E. Carryer	0 10 0	Mrs. Masters	0 5 0
Mrs. Ionides	0 2 0	Mrs. Tanner	0 1 0
Per Miss Key Jones		Mrs. Chard	0 1 0
Mrs. Katie Harris	0 5 0	Mrs. Barnes	0 2 0
Per Mrs. M. Mansel		Mrs. Ross	0 1 0
Sales in shop	0 2 10	Mrs. Dixon	0 1 0
Profit on teas	0 4 6	Mrs. Wrightson	0 1 0
Per Miss M. Norton		Collected	0 0 0
Mrs. O. L. Cobb	0 10 0	Mrs. H. M. Smith	0 2 0
Mrs. E. K. Lelacheur	0 10 0		
Profit on apples	0 8 0		
Per Miss Fraser Smith			
Mrs. May Grant	1 0 0		
Office Sales	0 1 6		
Jumble Sale (extra)	0 5 0		
Mrs. Jolly	0 5 0		
Albert Hall Purse.			
Balham and Tooting W.S.P.U.			
Mrs. Cockedge	0 1 6		
Mrs. Havers	0 1 0		
Mrs. York	0 1 0		
Mrs. Grubb	0 1 0		
Mrs. Hall	0 1 0		
Mrs. Spearman	0 2 0		
Mrs. Mills	0 1 0		
Mrs. Tyler	0 1 0		
Mrs. and Miss Murray	0 2 0		

Owing to lack of space, the whole of the Local Unions' purses can not be acknowledged in list this week.

Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."



# MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT BATH.

## His Attack on the W.S.P.U. Twenty Suffragists Ejected.

It looks very much as if, when Bath residents speak of Friday, November 24, they will have in their minds not so much the visit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to their beautiful and historic city, but the tumult and panic created by the fear of the Suffragettes!

At the commencement of his speech Mr. Lloyd George said he proposed, in the course of it, to say something about manhood and womanhood suffrage. If anybody was anxious to put a question to him at the end, to elucidate any proposition which seemed obscure, he would be happy to answer it. At the close, however, when an attempt was made by a man in the audience to put a question he was promptly ejected. Mr. Lloyd George remarking, "I think he is better outside."

### A Menace to Property.

In the early part of his speech Mr. George dealt with many subjects, and before his reference to woman suffrage said: "I lay down this proposition—democracy has never been a menace to property. I will tell you what has been a menace to property—when power was withheld from the democracy, when they had no voice in the government, when they were oppressed and had no means of securing redress except by violence."

After a number of Suffragists had been ejected Mr. Lloyd George turned to the subject of Votes for Women saying:—

"I am coming now to a theme upon which I do not anticipate the same unanimity. I regret that there should not be perfect unanimity. I am not surprised, when I look at the exhibitions like those we have had to-night, but I want you to discard those. They are exhibitions of temper, and if we, for the same reason, refuse to listen to a case which is put forward on behalf of the whole sex, how much better would we be than they? And let me tell you another thing. Don't you be misled by these exhibitions; they only emanate from a small, an infinitesimally small, proportion of the women of this country. The vast majority of the women suffragists of this country deplore them in their hearts. I had the pleasure of seeing here on this platform to-night the secretary of the oldest woman suffrage society in this country—a purely non-political one. They deplore these exhibitions. But don't you rush to the conclusion that you ought to condemn the whole class because of the fault of a very small coterie. After all, are there no crazy men? We have expelled a dozen of them. Are there no cantankerous men? Are there no men that you know of who will never listen to reason, and the more you reason with them the more unreasonable they become? You will find them on the fringe of every movement. I see gentlemen here who have been for a good many years running great organisations. I know what their experience is; I don't want them to admit it. Their greatest difficulties have come from the sort of impractical, unreasonable persons whom you cannot possibly deal with. You have got them amongst women as well as amongst men. But don't condemn all the men of the country because of a few crazy ones, and don't you do it with the women."

I should like to say another word about that, too. This movement that interrupts meetings—of this part of a movement—is much less pro-suffrage than it is anti-Liberal. I want to give you one or two reasons for that, because it is an important accusation. They interrupted Liberal meetings when the Liberal party was in Opposition; they never went to Tory Ministers; although they were in power at the time. (A Voice: "It is a Tory trick.") Of course it is. They interrupted Sir Edward Grey, who has always been in favour of the suffrage, when he went to Manchester, although he was neither a Liberal Minister nor had he ever been a Minister. Then Mr. Balfour, a member for the same city, Prime Minister of England at that time—they never interrupted him. Now let me give you another fact about it. They had opposed Liberal candidates at elections when they were in favour of the suffrage and supported Tory candidates who were against the suffrage. And I will give you another reason. Did you notice that they smashed the windows of the National Liberal Club, although nine-tenths of its members are in favour of the suffrage?

### The Conciliation Bill "Torpedoed."

And I will give you the last reason I have got. Why are they angry now? They ran the Conciliation Bill, a measure of limited suffrage which, in my judgment, would have been grossly unfair to Liberalism. Now that Bill has been torpedoed, and the way is clear for a broad and democratic amendment of the suffrage for women. (A Voice: "Why don't you put it in the Bill?") followed by uproar, in which two men were ejected by policemen. Now we have a chance when the road is clear—I am not referring to that incident—for the insertion in the Government Bill of an amendment which will enfranchise not a limited class of women chosen just to suit the Tory canvasser, but for the insertion of an amendment which would include the working man's wife. That explains the fury of these anti-Liberal women. What I ask you is, Do not play that game; nothing they would hate more than to see that carried next year; it does not suit their book. They will look so silly if it is carried, and the whole of their effort to destroy the Liberal party by further poisoning the region will be a failure.

Let us unite on a fair, democratic representation of women. I am going to give you my reasons. I must try your patience for a short time. I have always voted for every measure that was drafted on broad, democratic lines, and I am going to tell you the reasons why I recommend the carrying of such a measure.

I have never been able to understand how, unless you deny a woman the possession of a soul with all the infinite responsibilities that the fact implies, you can deny to her the power which you give to a man in the government of the country, to answer these responsibilities. Laws affect the interests of women just as deeply as they do the interests of men; some laws, many laws, affect them more gravely. There has been a fundamental change during the last generation or two in the conception of the duties and function of government in this respect. All parties in their turn introduce legislation of the kind that goes to the homes of the people. We naturally think ours is the better. As long as government was confined to invading the rights of others or defending rights against invasion, as long as government confined its operations to tracking and hacking marauders, as long as the instruments of government were the sword, the battle-axe, the pillory, the rack, the dungeon, and the gallows, women were better off of it. (At this point a suffragist who made a comment, was ejected.) "I am pleading," said Mr. Lloyd George, "the cause of women." Women's gentleness, Mr. George added, had been the salvation of the world amid the horrors of war. He proceeded: And now, when the highest functions of government have been conquered by the arts of gentleness which they practice, they have at least the right to an equal share in the victory.

Look at the great subjects of legislation—I put them down here—of the last few years; education, the training of children. That used to be left entirely to the individual in those days, not to the individual man, but to the man and the woman consulting together, acting together, taking counsel together. The housing problem, sanitation of houses, feeding of children, provision for old age and sickness, sobriety and temperance, treatment, cure, nursing, prevention of disease—formerly these were questions which men and women helped each other individually to deal with. Now they have been lifted into the sphere of law. Why should women cease to be interested in them when they go there? Why, why should not men and women give the same mutual aid and succour once those great, momentous questions, which affect their whole lives, have passed into the region of the ruler?

I will tell you my experience in regard to the Insurance Bill. (A Voice: "Stick to it.") Oh, I mean to stick to it. The moment I began discussing the problem of insurance I found myself confronted with two sorts of questions affecting women alone, which women could give the best advice upon if they were represented in the House of Commons.

### The Insurance Bill.

Look at the questions. How are you to insure working women—four millions of them? The very difficult problem of the domestic servant, who writes such excellent articles in the newspapers—who will say that a person who writes such admirable essays is not fit for the vote? The problem of the insurance of married women, the maternity benefit, the treatment of consumptive children, their nursing, and the cancer of disease, the question of bad housing, the inadequate nourishment of children—who can answer with half the authority of women for these questions?

When dealing with the friendly societies, Mr. George added, he had found that, had it not been for the women the subscriptions of men would have lapsed long ago through unemployment, through sickness, through hardship, through privation, through the drunkenness of many a husband. They still sacrificed their 6d., 7d., and 9d. a week, scraping it together from their bread and butter in order to provide something for the dark days of sickness. Having done that, they were not fit to be consulted as to what was to be done with friendly societies! The thing was not arguable for a moment if you looked at it.

Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George said:—There is a great party in the State which has pledged itself anew, through its new leader, that the moment it gets into power it will introduce and carry legislation which will go straight to the cupboard and nibble at every loaf. All we ask is that the custodian of that cupboard shall have a weapon to defend her children's bread. Did you read that remarkable debate at the Leeds Unionist Conference? For the first time the Unionist Conference decided against woman suffrage. And did you notice the reason why? A man got up and said, "If you give votes to women you cannot carry the taxation of bread." Nor could they, nor should they.

I know some people say, "But men are interested in this question; why don't you leave it to the men?" They are not equally interested, and I will tell you the very sound proposition that I venture again to lay down. You cannot trust the interest of any class entirely to another, and you cannot trust the interest of any sex entirely to another. It is not that their interests are not identical, but their point of view is different. A man leaves in the morning within half an hour after he wakes. He is not there all day; he turns up in the evening, but does not always remain there. If the house is poor, dismal, uncomfortable one he might consider in the place and warmth of the market

publichouse very often, but he takes very good care that the wife cannot do that. She has got to remain at home all day, however wretched the home. Who can say that her experience, her point of view, is not much more worth consulting than that of the man on the housing problem?

After quoting some instances of bad housing accommodation, Mr. George continued:—The woman, through the dreary long day, has to remain in the dark, dreary, dismal kitchen nursing her dying children.

### Time for Women to Strike!

Up to the present all the share of women in the housing question has been suffering. It is time they should be allowed to strike. Nature arms every beast of prey with the power to protect her young. Why should not women at least have a vote that will cleanse the land of these foul dens. Slums are often the punishment of the man; they are almost always the martyrdom of the woman. Give her a voice, give her a vote, give her the right of a share in the making and administration of the laws which affect not merely her own life but, what is dearer to her, the lives of her children. I know they say, "Women are not fit to vote." You get a little bit of a man, the whole brains of whose household are in his wife, and who is probably absolutely ruled by her, saying, "You know women are not fit for a vote." He is the ruler of creation, you know. It is bad taste to talk like that. You could have done so fifty or a hundred years ago, but now women are gradually getting into every sphere even of commercial activity, and they are conducting themselves with skill, with caution, with foresight, and with capacity. It is too late to talk like that. I have known many a business wrecked by the folly and the futility of a man picked up, pieced together, and run successfully by a capable and a wise woman. In our part of the world some of the most important functions of farming are superintended by the women—the dairy, the pigs, the calves, a good deal of the paying part of the business. A good deal of the rents of England are paid really by women, but they are not fit to have a voice in the determination of the land system which affects them.

### "Too Late."

You cannot talk like that now. It is too late. The two most important, delicate, and difficult businesses of life are the management of the home and the upbringing of children, and these important tasks are being conducted and discharged by women with economy, foresight, skill, and above all with a tenderness and a sacrifice which are qualities which the State stands more in need of at this hour than any other of the virtues planted in the human breast by the great Creator.

They say you cannot make good soldiers out of women. You have never tried. There was a race at one time, I believe, that had an army of women, and its traditional reputation in history stands very high. The women gave up the job; they thought it was better suited to the intellect of men. But, after all, men, of course, are better for some tasks; women are better for others equally important. Men make the better soldiers, women make the better nurses. ("Why don't you put them in the Bill?" and disorder.) After all, the healing of wounds is a nobler work than the inflicting of them. What is more, it demands higher qualities of brain and heart. War, after all, is not a permanent institution. Heaven forbid that it should be. The duel is vanishing, and I think you will see war receding along the same dark road. And if women, by their presence on the register, saved us from the infamy of a single war they would have justified their vote before God and man. And when women get the vote, not merely here, but on the Continent—for the movement is not confined to this country—I think you will find that the mothers of these great countries will see that the fields of Europe are not drenched with the blood of their sons.

After all, this is no new experiment, and our great colonies, for the most part, have already undertaken it, and I have many a time asked colonial statesmen of every party, Protectionists and Free Traders, Liberal, Labour, and Conservative, what they thought of it. They had but one answer—that it was a complete success. The admission of women to the franchise in New Zealand and Australia is accepted by men of all parties, and accepted as a great triumph. It has widened the horizon of the home—that is what one statesman said. It has founded a new comradeship in the home. Men have lost slaves and found comrades; women have achieved emancipation and equality of great ideals. I appeal to the Liberal Party to be true to its high and honoured traditions, and once more next year widen the bounds of liberty and set the bond free.

### STREETS BARRICADED.

In preparation for Mr. Lloyd George's meeting at the Skating Rink, it was thought necessary to barricade the streets in the vicinity to keep off the women, and to search the houses in the neighbourhood for the same purpose. These precautions are truly described by the *Bath Chronicle* as extraordinary, and the paper states that no fewer than seventy police officers were on duty round the rink, while at each barrier were two mounted constables and a sufficient force of unmounted constables to prevent any breaking down of the substantial wooden barriers. Police and detectives appear to have been everywhere, and a Suffragette had

only to stop a moment to examine the articles in a shop window to be immediately suspected of having designs on the plate-glass.

The Suffragettes themselves were meanwhile holding numerous meetings to explain to the citizens the views of the W.S.P.U. with regard to the Manhood Suffrage Bill and the attempt of the Government to hoodwink women by the promise of a problematical amendment to include women. They were distributing broadcast a special leaflet explaining the position, selling Voxes for Women, and holding a sandwich parade through the principal streets. Some of the posters bore the following words:—"Lloyd George Found Out," "We Want a Government Measure; No Amendments," "No More Government Trickery." In addition, a letter was sent by Miss Annie Kenney to each of the delegates attending the National Liberal Conference, in the course of which she said:—

"We feel that no true Liberal can honestly vote for a resolution which entirely ignores the citizenship of women, and we ask, therefore, that you will show your 'Liberalism' by moving an amendment to your resolution that women shall be admitted to the franchise on precisely the same terms as men in the proposed Government Reform Bill."

All these means of awakening public opinion in Bath were further assisted by liberal chalking of the pavements.

As soon as Mr. Lloyd George arrived at Paddington, en route for Bath, he must have guessed what was in store for him, for Miss Graham entered the carriage in which the Chancellor was sitting and explained the attitude of the W.S.P.U. When the train arrived at Box he was met by another Suffragette (Miss Flatman), who, after eluding detectives, met him on the platform, and informed him that nothing but equal voting rights for men and women would satisfy the militants. Mr. Lloyd George was guarded on the journey by many detectives, and the train, we are told, was so arranged that his carriage could be easily switched off.

While the meeting proceeded three women—Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Barnes, and Miss Tyson—braved the bitter north wind from the roof of a four-story house near the Skating Rink. From their perilous position they addressed thousands of people through megaphones, explaining the reason why the W.S.P.U. is fighting the Government and its attitude with regard to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. One who was present says that every now and then the crowd sent up a tremendous cheer, which must have been heard inside the rink.

### IN THE MEETING.

The scene inside the Skating Rink is thus described by a member of the audience:

This is not the first time the Chancellor had made a promise to answer questions at the end of the meeting. He made exactly the same statement on November 23, 1910, at St. Pancras Baths, and he broke his pledged word then as he did again at Bath.

The members of the Men's Political Union are not to be pacified by a lying promise which a Minister has no intention of keeping, so a man in the body of the hall rose very quietly and said, "Mr. Chairman—"

"Immediately," says the *Times*, "there was a scene of disorder, and the whole audience endeavoured to shout the interrupter down." Vain was his explanation that he was quite in order in addressing the chair, unheeded was the ruling laid down by Mr. Justice Ivory; illegally and violently he was dragged away from his seat by stewards, and only saved from their hysterical fury by a small body of police who conducted him outside. An elderly man near by, shocked no doubt at this exhibition of illegal violence, attempted in his turn to appeal to the chairman, who seemed equally lacking in initiative and authority, but this old man also was seized and immediately ejected. "The disorder continued for more than five minutes," says the *Times*.

Looking very uncomfortable, the Chancellor haltingly proceeded, after the interval, with his speech. "What," he asked, "is one of the greatest and most urgent needs of Britain to-day?" "Votes for Women" was the prompt reply from the body of the hall. The whole audience roared with laughter at this sally, but the appropriateness of the interjection did not save the suffragist from paying the usual penalty for his courage.

When order had been restored Mr. Lloyd George, who does not enjoy jokes at his own expense, made the contemptible comment, "He has earned his railway fare." Immediately a white-haired man of military aspect rose from his seat. "Mr. Lloyd George," he thundered, "I have paid my own railway fare to bring you a message from the women in Holloway." A roar of fury drowned his message. Again a scene of the wildest disorder was created by the maniacal outcries of certain members of the audience, and a blind rushing about of stewards lacking in all self-control. In many cases the police stationed inside the hall saved suffragist interlopers from the brutality of Liberal hooligans.

"Liberalism is tired of appealing," Mr. George recommenced, only to be met with a cry of "So are the women." Some minutes of disorder," says the *Times*, and a second man was ejected before he was able to explain that Liberalism was "getting tired of appealing for justice to packed juries." "So are the women to packed Cabinets," repeated a third man, who was ejected like his predecessor.



Resuming his remarks on the Registration Laws, Mr. George complained of the way these were interpreted by judges. "I have never seen an Act of Parliament yet improved in the Law Courts," he began. "And you never will until women get the vote," said the "Voice," whose apt utterances are so admired by Liberals at political meetings other than their own.

The Chancellor saw it was no good. He had to speak on Suffrage if he desired any sort of hearing, and he approached the subject at last with the remark, "You want a straight-forward simple franchise." "Women's Franchise," said another voice.

"Should not the humble have some means in their possession to protect themselves?" inquired Mr. George when order was restored. "That is what a free democratic franchise means, and that is what we hope to secure next year." "You will never have that," said an elderly man in the front seats, "until women get the vote."

Mr. George made no effort to prevent the speaker's ejection, but immediately after he had the effrontery to say, "If that gentleman had only exercised a little self-control, the very next sentence I was going to utter was that you cannot give votes to millions more of men without confronting the problem of whether you are going to exclude more than half the citizens in this land."

To follow the sentimental rhetoric with which Mr. George gave lip-service to the women's cause is not here necessary. Members of the Men's Political Union require "deeds not words," so when Mr. George boasted that the Conciliation Bill had been "torpedoed" and the way made "clear for a broad and democratic amendment of the Suffrage for women," he was promptly asked, "Why don't you put it in the Bill?" A repetition of the same question led to another man being ejected by the police, and throughout the remainder of his speech Mr. George's professions of faith were punctuated by cries of "Put it in the Bill."

Over a score of men were ejected in all; some of them totally unconnected with any suffrage organisation.

Quite at the end of the meeting, when Mr. Lloyd George rose to respond to a vote of thanks, which had been carried with one dissentient, a man who had patiently waited to ask his question at a time when Mr. George professed he would be "happy to answer," called upon him to fulfil his promise. Alas, for his patience! While he was being ejected with no less violence than previous questioners had suffered, he learnt the value of this Minister's promises, while all who still remained in the hall heard Mr. George still further degrade the high office he so unworthily fills by remarking, "I think he is better outside."

#### Another account says:—

Mr. Lloyd George realised that in dealing with this burning question he would require all his unique knowledge of platform tactics, all his rhetorical gifts, and that he must employ to the full his almost miraculous power of hypnotising his audience. The fact that this last important gift failed him, and deprived him of the oratorical triumph which it was apparent he anticipated, must be largely ascribed to the severe heckling to which he was subjected by the male Suffragists. Not only was there a large number of stewards in attendance, but also a considerable body of uniformed police. Mr. Lloyd George made the initial mistake of threatening his audience by directly inciting the stewards to use violence towards any of them who should have the temerity to offer oral criticism to the oracular discourse to which he intended they should listen in meek and subdued silence. "Too late," he realised his mistake.

It was only too apparent that he had no answer to the straight and reiterated question, "Why, if you support women's suffrage, do you not insert a clause in the Government Bill including women?"

Mr. Lloyd George showing much annoyance, consulted the chairman. This gentleman ineffectually appealed for order. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded with difficulty, stumbling in his speech saying, "Where? What's happened now?" Mr. Lloyd George appeared much agitated and dejected.

#### AFTER THE MEETING.

As Mr. Lloyd George left after the meeting his car was boarded by Miss Graham and another Suffragette, and he was once more told that he was not a friend of the women's cause, and that the women would not accept the Manhood Suffrage Bill. They were pulled off by a man seated on the box by the chauffeur, the window of the car was jerked up, and Mr. Lloyd George sat back in the car.

During the evening, as a protest against the exclusion of members of the W.S.P.U. from Mr. Lloyd George's meeting, and against the attitude of the Government with regard to woman suffrage, Miss Mabel Capper broke some windows at the New Bond Street Post Office.

Later, a little after midnight, a company of Suffragettes travelled to Box, once more to remind the Chancellor of the determined attitude of the W.S.P.U. with regard to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. *The Bath Chronicle* thus describes their visit:—

It was an hour after midnight, and scarcely a sound disturbed the still night air of the little village of Box. At the residence of Mr. Sydney Robinson, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, tired out with the strain of an hour and a half's speechmaking, was sleeping soundly. The house was in darkness; the household had retired for the night.

Suddenly, and with sudden tread, thirteen militant Suffragettes in dominoes

number (that) came creeping up the road. They had come to "assault" the Chancellor, in whose promises they have learned to put little trust. Absolutely disarmed with the Chancellor's speech, they had come to give him a final reminder of the fact, and nothing was going to stop them. An electric light flashed for a moment to show these voiceless ladies the way.

"Who goes there?" challenged a voice which came from a man—believed to be a detective—who was in ambush among the bushes. Soon it became evident to the Suffragists that the place was alive with detectives, whose business it appeared to be to prevent the Chancellor from being kidnapped and held in ransom, with Votes for Women as the purchase price.

When Suffragettes are shouting their battle-cries their voices may be a little too penetrating to be pleasant, but when they sing—well, Mr. Lloyd George must have been dreaming that he was back again in his beloved Wales. The detectives were charmed or else they were dumfounded, for they made but very feeble protests. Then these nocturnal serenaders got seriously to work, and with Suffragist war cries and Suffragist songs they made the welkin ring for a good quarter of an hour. Soon the house was in a great commotion. Windows were thrown up in all directions, dogs were barking, folks were shouting. But still the Suffragists sang—until they thought they had given the Chancellor a sufficient reminder of the women's claim. And then they made a dignified retreat, sticking countless labels on almost every bush and every fence, and this morning, when Mr. Lloyd George took his morning stroll, he was reminded on all hands that the women wanted—"No Government trickery," "Deeds, not words," "No amendments for us," and "We demand to be included in the Bill." "You cannot take in the W.S.P.U.," said more labels, and "Who torpedoed the Conciliation Bill?" asked another.

#### Miss Capper Sent to Prison.

On Saturday morning Miss Mabel Capper appeared at the Bath City Police Court, before the Mayor and other magistrates, charged with unlawfully and wilfully doing damage by smashing four panes of glass at the New Bond Street Post Office to the amount of 24. Miss Capper explained that her action was taken because Mr. Lloyd George was in Bath to make a statement, because the members of the W.S.P.U. were not allowed inside the meeting to hear what that statement was, and that as a voteless woman she made the only possible protest by breaking Government property. After a few minutes' absence, the Chairman said, "Mabel Capper, you will be fined 21 and costs, and will also have to pay the damage, 24. Failing that you will have a month's imprisonment in the second division. The Bench desire me to say if you ever come before them again on a similar charge you will be sent to goal without the option of a fine." Miss Capper refused to pay the fine, and went to prison.

#### A MESSAGE FROM BOW STREET.

The following telegram was sent to Mr. Lloyd George at the Skating Rink, Bath:— "Two hundred prisoners at Bow Street refuse to accept your present offer, and will take nothing less than a Government measure giving equal votes and rights to men and women." The message was signed by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield on behalf of the prisoners.

#### PRESS VIEWS.

##### THE EVENING STANDARD.

Mr. Lloyd George was wholly amusing on electoral questions. Woman Suffragists interrupted him. Was Mr. Lloyd George angry with them? No; it would have been too dangerous. But could he promise them the vote? No; he might have liked to, for even the distant prospect of a vote is very enticing to him, but Mr. Asquith's declaration forbade. He steered a delightful course in the stormy waters. He dwelt in touching and eloquent language on the value women have been to mankind—how, amid the welter of cruelty which through the ages filled the earth with the moaning of the tortured, women stood with unpolished hands at the altar of mercy—how their gentleness has saved us from barbarism—how their weakness became the strength of civilisation—and how they deserve at least an equal share in the victory, whatever that may mean! The method is not unlike applying blotting-paper to stormy waves.

##### THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

Mr. Lloyd George dealt with this at length last night. Beginning by an admission that on this subject the Liberal Party is not united, he gave the reasons why he is, in favour of what he calls the "fair, democratic representation of women." He is, as he made clear by speech and vote last year, determinedly opposed to the limited enfranchisement of women as proposed by the Conciliation Bill, but last night at all events he did not tell us exactly what the amendment is he would like to see carried to next year's Government Bill, though it is to "include the working-man's wife." This points, we imagine, not to adult suffrage, but to a register made up of (1) men residents, (2) women householders, and (3) wives of men householders. At the moment that remains a matter of speculation. In one particular we confess that we think Mr. Lloyd George misconceived the attitude of the Suffragettes. Referring to the recent disgraceful bullitions of militancy, he explained their present anger by saying: "They see the Conciliation Bill, a measure of limited suffrage, which, in our opinion, would have been greatly unfair

to Liberalism. Now that Bill has been torpedoed, and the way is clear for a broad and democratic amendment of the suffrage for women." But so far from "running" the Conciliation Bill, the Suffragettes only reluctantly consented to it as a workable and gettable compromise. Mr. Lloyd George is perfectly consistent in his objections to that Bill, but it is none the less true that when it was read a second time last year the voting was: Liberals—for 162, against 61; Unionists—for 88, against 114; Labour Party—for 32, against 2. We ourselves have always supported the Conciliation Bill, though we certainly should not have done so if we had believed that it was a mere Anti-Liberal dodge. Nor do we quite follow Mr. Lloyd George in saying that the Conciliation Bill is now "torpedoed." Our own impression of the Prime Minister's recent statement is that the Suffragists have now a double chance, either of carrying the Conciliation Bill or of obtaining a wider measure of suffrage in an amendment to the Reform Bill. It is all to the good, however, that the whole question should now be threshed out publicly, and the only thing Liberals have to remember is that there are two views in the party on the subject. The Prime Minister's pledges with regard to next Session seem to us to be straightforward, and to go as far as could reasonably be expected when it is remembered that the Cabinet are unable honourably to put forward of their own initiative proposals in favour of Woman Suffrage. The matter is properly left to the House of Commons, and all members of the party, whether in the Ministry or outside that body, are free to exercise their own good faith in the matter.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE REPLIES TO LORD LYTTON.

On Nov. 28 Lord Lytton wrote to Mr. Lloyd George complaining of his statements with regard to the Conciliation Bill and pointing out that this Bill did not, as Mr. Lloyd George seemed to suggest, owe its origin to the W.S.P.U. Lord Lytton proceeded:—

The Bill, I may remind you, was drafted by a committee of members of Parliament in which Ministerialists largely predominated, and was unanimously recommended by them as one which, though a limited measure, was fair to all parties and all classes. The women whom you were attacking had nothing to do with the drafting of the measure, and only supported it when they found that it was accepted by suffragists in all parties.

2. When you spoke of having "torpedoed" the Conciliation Bill you gave the impression that all chance of securing the enfranchisement of women on that basis had been

destroyed. The support of the Women Suffrage societies to your proposed amendment can only be secured if they are convinced that in the event of the amendment being lost another amendment enfranchising women householders on the lines of the Conciliation Bill would receive your support and that of other suffragist Ministers. In my communications with them up to the present I have assured them that this will be the case, and consequently, with the exception of the W.S.P.U., they have all agreed to support the simpler procedure of amending the Government Bill in preference to a separate private member's Bill. Your speech at Bath has thrown some doubt on this point, and I hope you will be able to assure me that I have correctly stated the case.—Believe me, yours very truly, LYTTON.

To this Mr. Lloyd George replied:—

Dear Lord Lytton,—I of course fully accept your version of the origin and purpose of the Conciliation Bill. I spoke through a series of interruptions and disturbances, and probably did not fairly convey my meaning in the words I actually used. The fact that the militants were prepared to depart from their principle of sex equality in favour of a measure which would have enfranchised only a million women and would have been unfair to Liberalism, whereas they oppose an amendment which, if carried, will enfranchise six or seven millions of women and will be fair to all parties in the State, proved to me that their action is dominated by an anti-Liberal bias. This is the only point I wished to make.

I also accept your account of my attitude towards the various amendments. If a united and determined effort is made by Suffragists of all sections to carry a wide measure of enfranchisement, and that effort fails, I shall support an amendment drawn on more limited lines. But all that can be done by way of amendment to the Government Bill. In my judgment, therefore, some form of Woman Suffrage will inevitably be woven into the Government Bill by the House of Commons. The Prime Minister's pledge in respect of the Conciliation Bill stands. But if the question has already been satisfactorily disposed of on the Government measure the Conciliation Bill must become unnecessary.—Yours sincerely, D. LLOYD GEORGE.

#### THE EVENING TIMES.

The Conciliation Bill has been torpedoed by the Government's Reform Bill. . . . Here comes the Chancellor and frankly says that the Conciliation Bill has been destroyed, thus providing justification for the militant tactics which he condemns. The Cabinet presents a curious spectacle on this Suffrage issue.

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## ECHOES OF NOVEMBER 21.

### AN IMPRESSION.

By Ruth C. Bentinck.

I write because I want to make one thing quite clear. The crowd were all on the side of the women. Can it be that in some dim, instinctive manner their simple minds have become aware of the fact that the woman's movement is merely one manifestation of a great spiritual change which is to inaugurate a new era?

Possibly. If so, one can only wish that our legislators, with heads full of party questions and details of Parliamentary procedure, might be granted the same perception, for they are up against a big thing, a thing by which, whether they acknowledge it or not, they will stand or fall in spite of themselves.

When one is suddenly whirled into a swaying mass of humanity, a consecutive account of occurrences becomes impossible—one is only aware of the general spiritual attitude of the mass, of their temper as a whole, keenly susceptible to this and this only. The rest is a confused recollection of being hurled, squeezed, pushed, carried along, trampled, suddenly finding oneself breathless in a lonely side street, or quietly exchanging quite intimate thoughts with a perfect stranger, and the whole thing passes rapidly like a dream, with sudden flashes of some vivid light, now here, now there, which you take to be photographers at work, taking scenes which, though admittedly kept out of the papers in this country, were doubtless not wasted, but have found their way abroad.

Standing out against this background of an agitated dream some quite definite pictures remain indelibly stamped on your memory. An amazing view of deserted space perceived between the helmets of miles of police standing in such depth of rank that you are minded of the Great Wall of China—of a surety, the Great Wall of China at night! When was it built? Oh! as far back as our prejudices, and just as solid. . . . Now all that is gone, and before you a tall, lithe girl in a dowdy ulster is slinging a stone at a high, arrogant-looking window, which returns the stone with a sort of contemptuous look of indifference. Very quietly the young Diana sends another hurtling upwards with sweeping gesture; this time a cyclope-like eye squints at you from above with a distinctly comic look; you laugh at it—the crowd do not seem to see—the girl walks on with majestic step; she does not laugh, for she is thinking of other things—all those things that really matter. You follow, threading your way through a solid mass, who all seem to be gazing with admiration at a whole row of windows that have suddenly acquired these eyes, and, with them, different expressions, apparently calculated to keep the crowd good tempered. There are fruit stalls, and happy boys blowing hideous noises out of some new toy, and then mounted police clatter down the street, bearing all before them; no, not all—the men fall back, but, somehow, some women have eluded them and are forming up behind. . . . can people get rid of these women and not vanish off the earth? But all is well, the women are not vanishing. Indeed, they are very numerous, and you feel comforted. Borne along off your feet you are washed up near a great archway that has just been lit up by the glare of some photographer's stanic apparatus. "Gentles, let us rest," you murmur, as quietly you slip under its protecting shelter. Before you a silent, empty street between majestic buildings; after three steps you hear the heavy tramp of at least a dozen regulation boots following your suspicious form. Dear fellows, who can resist a game with friends so very, very large? So you enter into the spirit of the thing and walk with what you imagine is the stealth of a Red Indian. Crash! and the noise of falling glass—but where? It was not you. Their eyes were glued on you—then where? What? How?

It is cold; your fingers are frozen. "Pass along, please, pass along," comes the parrot cry. But we are all laughing at those winking windows. They fascinate. We do not wish to "pass along." Another rush, and far away you see a small green, round cap between two black Goliaths. A little David arrested—a proud and happy little David, no doubt—and behind, another, with features like those of a fine cameo, head thrown back, hat gone, and the grey hair catches the light under an arc lamp. What a fine head, what a noble brow!

No wonder the crowd cheer it, and cheer it again and again! "How many, do you know?" queries a voice; every woman addresses you familiarly to-night. Every woman assumes you are her sister, and England the common mother of us all. "Someone said twenty; it's only just beginning." "The police are behaving well this time." You assent most heartily, and then find yourself, jostled and bruised, at a standstill before three holes in as many post office windows. To your left, a

fleecy white cap on a golden head is framed between the helmets of police, and a tall, commanding woman is walked off, or is walking off with some police—without the broken windows her attitude would almost suggest the latter. "He, he!" titters the crowd behind you. "They don't know who did that one," and they point gleefully to Eye Number Three. You could swear that it screwed itself up in an answering twinkle.

"Wish we had an organisation like this," growls a man at your elbow. "Why don't you, then?" you say, reckless as to whether it is burglars or gardeners he desires to organise. "Well, we want you women to help us," he continues, in a voice laden with the grievances of years. He looks so helpless, poor dear, that you refrain from saying the women have got to help themselves first; besides, have they? They have only to realise they are "they"—the people—and they enter their kingdom at once. The grievance-monger has no kingdom really. He is not a man. He is a perambulating lament. Away with him!

"They've got about 100," some sister says, in passing. "Any names?" "None of my friends yet," she answers, and disappears. Crash! smash! and she reappears in a knot of people, who get between her and the police, but more constables hurry up, and your whilom friend is rushed from the scene—"a ship that passed in the night." God be with its brave little sail set so valiantly for the shore it proposes reaching. No aimless drifting for that barque. When aware that certain friends have been arrested and are safely stowed away in the police station, you betake your dazed and weary self off to cheer anxious relatives keeping a prayerful vigil, and tell them that all is well with their heart's treasure. Without a badge, and miles away from Parliament Square, you hail a crawling "taxi." On paying him, the driver, bursting with a curious religious fervour, proceeds to deliver a suffrage sermon with greatest vigour.

"What I say is, tisn't right to keep 'em out of it. Those women say, don't they? Well, what I say is, let them have a say in the spending of their money. Talk of army and navy—oo'd have either but for women, that's what I say. And I say they're good women. Fine good women. Fighting for what's theirs. An' they'll get it, too, they will. Oo's to keep 'em out of their own?" Assuring him you share his views, you inquire how he came to hold them. "Most of us do," said the man, adding, "My wife's out to-night, Gawd bless her."

### PRESS COMMENTS.

#### EVENING STANDARD.

Though there is nothing to be said for these regrettable ebullitions of temper, the feeling which underlies them is natural enough. It is indeed in many respects justifiable. We may or may not agree with the claim of the Suffragists; but we can understand their point of view. They urge that the Conciliation Bill, if the Government would ensure proper facilities for the measure, would give it them. A large number of persons in this country, rate-payers and taxpayers, have demanded that they should have the vote on the same terms as the present body of qualified male electors. It is "up to" the House of Commons next session to deal with that claim, if Ministers will let the Conciliation Bill come before it under practicable conditions. If it is passed, say its promoters, a million voters will be added to the registers, which will not in itself be a revolutionary change. If it is defeated, the Suffragists will have had their demand fairly adjudicated upon by the only authority constitutionally authorised to decide upon it. They would have no genuine grievance; and could only be told that nothing could be done for them till they had converted the majority of the existing electorate to their views. And this was the situation which, we understand, all their organisations, militant and other, have been prepared to accept.

But now comes in the Prime Minister with an ingenious device to dish these ladies. He confuses the whole Suffragist position by suddenly announcing that the Government will introduce Manhood Suffrage next session. If the House of Commons likes to make it Womanhood Suffrage as well, it is at liberty to do so. Of course, he knows the House will not do anything of the kind. Not the most uncompromising of the champions of Clements Inn would venture to throw eleven millions of female voters into the electorate at one stroke. Because some of his followers—and colleagues—may want to give votes to some women, Mr. Asquith confronts them with the entirely inadmissible alternative of giving votes to all women. The Manhood Suffrage scheme has no other basis. Nobody wants it; nobody has asked for it. It must introduce further disorder and demoralisation into our politics at a time when our constitutional system is under reconstruction. All this does not affect Mr. Asquith. He sees a chance of dodging his feminine enemies, and he takes it with a levity and a lack of scruple which are unaccountable.

When people are "done" they are apt to lose their temper. If there is violence on

the one side there has been trickery on the other. Mr. Asquith thinks he has dodged the women; and the women respond by breaking windows. There will be further turbulent scenes, further disorder, a further element of turmoil at a period when we ought to be quietly considering the many momentous questions that are before the country. And if the immediate consequences must fall upon the unhappy disturbers, a good deal of the responsibility lies upon the clever English barrister and the sharp Welsh solicitor to whom the destinies of this country are temporarily entrusted.

#### THE SUNDAY TIMES.

We express no opinion on the merits of this militant agitation. We are merely concerned with the plain facts of the case. Women have died from their physical exertions and have suffered physical pain and injury in the militant actions of the present movement, a cause in which they believe. All this is but the surface manifestation of that inner fortitude which they have derived through the generations from the mothers who more than a thousand years ago sent their sons forth to conquer Britain for their race.

#### ABERDEEN EVENING GAZETTE.

They had broken countless windows. They had demonstrated that they were in no mood to be trifled with. . . . One cannot help feeling a good deal of sympathy with the Suffragists. For years now they have been fighting the battle of women's rights. When it seemed that the Government were relenting, and the Conciliation Bill loomed on the horizon, they ceased their militant tactics. Cabinet Ministers were allowed to speak where they pleased in peace. Then came Mr. Asquith's startling announcement of a Manhood Suffrage Bill. He made no mention of the claims of women to the rights as well as the responsibilities of citizenship, and naturally this omission was accepted by the Suffrage societies as a direct insult. On the face of it, the Government's position is an anomalous one. Here Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Birrell all in the warmest terms declaring their sympathy with the cause. Why cannot the Cabinet officially toe the line, allowing the Premier the privilege of entering his protest? If they remain in power they will have to do so soon, and the sooner the better. Perhaps Mr. Lloyd George may—now that he is the avowed champion of women's rights—be able to advance matters a bit.

#### NORTHERN WHIG.

It will take more than a heavy bill for broken glass to bring the Cabinet to its knees. There is no doubt that the Suffragists have a legitimate grievance against the Government. Mr. Asquith has played fast and loose with his promises, and, though he denies it, even the veriest tyro in politics—and the members of the Women's Social and Political Union are anything but novices at the game—can see that with Manhood Suffrage on the stocks the Conciliation Bill is flung on the scrap-heap. However, it is one thing to have a grievance and another thing to attempt to remedy it by sheer violence.

#### LANCASHIRE POST.

If these women demonstrated anything, besides their own foolishness, it was the popular error about the inaccuracy of the feminine aim, for it appears that the stones these slingswomen carried were discharged with deadly precision.

#### MRS. SAUL SOLOMON INTERVIEWS MR. GEORGE.

Mrs. Saul Solomon was among the number of those who left Caxton Hall on November 21, with Mrs. Petrick Lawrence; she writes to us to say that subsequent to the arrest of Mrs. Lawrence she gained admittance into St. Stephen's and there impressed her views upon all with whom she came into contact. When the House rose at 11.30 she proceeded to make a protest in the Central Hall but was at once seized on and ejected by the police.

She thereupon proceeded in a taxi-cab to No. 11, Downing Street, the residence of Mr. Lloyd George, and gaining admittance insisted upon an interview with the Chancellor. She explained to him the reason of her visit and called upon him to reconsider his attitude, and in place of the worthless amendment, to secure a Government Bill for Woman Suffrage. No body of men, she said, would accept a similar proposal on behalf of any reform in which they were interested.

Mr. Lloyd George informed her that he could not alter his decision, which was based on the views of the Prime Minister; he deprecated the militant methods to which, he said, he had no intention of giving way.

"As I entered my taxi-cab," says Mrs. Saul Solomon, "I caught a parting glimpse of the Chancellor still standing outside and beckoning to his triple guard of burly constables, whose vigilance after all had been completely circumvented by one of the dreaded and ubiquitous suffragettes."

#### A SLIGHT EXAGGERATION!

The Western Daily Press and the East Anglian Daily Times print the following:—

"As showing the kind of thing that happened last night, it may be mentioned that in one case a sheet of glass, 142 ft. by 141 ft., was smashed, and fourteen men were engaged during the greater part of this morning in repairing the damage done in one second of time by one woman."

[We have made a careful calculation, and have come to the conclusion that the building which owned this colossal pane of glass must have been about 1,000 ft. high!—Ed. YOTTS FOR WOMEN.]

### "LET TYRANTS FEAR."

Entering the Savoy Theatre on Thursday evening last, the first thing that caught one's eye were the words, "Let Tyrants Fear." They were the very words our hearts echoed. Who could help but echo them when one was fresh from Bow Street Police Station? There, going in and out amongst the women awaiting trial, and seeing their calm and happy faces, one was impressed with the sense that here was something that neither physical force nor all the prison bolts in the world could kill.

And the same spirit was emphasised in other ways all through Thursday evening's meeting. Rapidly, as the doors were flung open, the waiting crowds entered, and almost at once the cry of "Only seats in the gallery left" was heard on all sides. In a twinkling the gallery was filled, and as the speakers entered, the audience rose to its feet "as one man," and cheered until the roof rang.

It was a remarkable scene—the audience composed of men and women of all ranks (many of them prisoners on remand, tired and weary looking with their long wait in the police court), all intent on doing honour to their leaders. Well might the warning be emblazoned, "Let Tyrants Fear!"

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who presided, remarked that they would certainly have extended to Mr. Asquith a most cordial welcome—(laughter)—if he would have condescended to honour that gathering with his presence. They would even be pleased to hear from the Prime Minister what comments he had to offer on their recent action and their statements that night. They all felt the deepest gratitude to those magnificent women—(applause)—who had so nobly responded to the call on Tuesday night. Their heroism was all the greater because of the memory they retained of "Black Friday," and also because the great bulk of those women took a new departure in militancy which meant still more stringency and more violence from the police.

Amid great enthusiasm Miss Pankhurst announced that Mrs. Petrick Lawrence's message to the meeting was, "A lie travels round the world while truth is pulling on its jack boots; but Suffragettes have their jack boots on all the time." Yes, continued Miss Pankhurst, and Suffragettes, by repudiating the Government's proposals, would show the country what these proposals really were, and what they were not. They were not to be cajoled into thinking that an amendment for Woman's Suffrage might be carried with the Bill. (Applause.) They were not going to be so foolish as to fall into such a trap. Mr. Lloyd George, with his usual plausible tongue, declared that he was in favour of Woman Suffrage. There were dissensions in the Cabinet. Well, she recommended Mr. Lloyd George to follow the example of Mr. Chamberlain and resign if his colleagues hampered him in his noble designs. (Hear, hear, and a Voice: "He doesn't want to lose his £5,000!")

Nothing would satisfy the W.S.P.U., but a Government Bill. They were not going to wait until a doubtful issue was made certain; it must be decided now. The Government did not come to the women with false promises until the women were in a position of power. When asked if he objected to violence, John Bright said, "Not if it rests on a moral basis," and, concluded Miss Pankhurst, in words that rang solemnly, with a warning note, "Let them beware how they incite us to do worse!"

As she sat down the crowded building echoed and re-echoed with a remarkable outburst of cheering; men and women stood up and waved their pocket-handkerchiefs as they shouted "Bravo!"

The next speaker was Mr. Petrick Lawrence, and it was good to hear the cheers that rang out as the audience paid tribute to Mrs. Petrick Lawrence, at that moment in Holloway Gaol. Mr. Lawrence said the days of brutality and oppression were over, because, in spite of the fresh brutality inflicted by the Government, the women were growing stronger and more determined, so that there was only one thing for the Government to do—yield. Tuesday's demonstration was a great victory, because it had shown the world that the members of the movement were determined, and was also the triumph of the indomitable spirit of the women themselves. His wife sent this message from Holloway Gaol—Be ready. (Applause.)

Then promise cards came pouring in; the collection was taken, and before the close of the meeting £320 was announced as the evening's addition to the war chest. A large number of promises were for varying amounts in regular weekly payments during Mrs. Petrick Lawrence's imprisonment.

Miss Evelyn Sharp, who was awaiting her trial at Bow Street, said that she spent many dark days before Tuesday, being afraid that at the critical moment her stone would not go through the window. (Loud laughter.) If, however, there was going to be any more reason for putting stones through windows she would be there. (Applause.) And that she was not alone in her determination was clear from the number of names sent in from all over the theatre for the next protest.

As the meeting proceeded two ladies in evening dress appeared on the platform; they had come from the dinner in the adjoining hotel, at which Mr. Asquith and several members of the Cabinet were present. One of them gave a graphic description of the way in which they had just brought the women's demand before the Prime Minister, an account of which appears on another page.



## DEPUTATION TO MR. McKENNA.

A deputation, consisting of three members of the Pontypool and Griffithstown Women's Social and Political Union—Mrs. Arthur Edmunds (Pontnewydd), Miss Clara Butler (Pantbeg), and Miss Rachel Barrett (South Wales organiser)—was received at the Home Office on Friday last by Mr. Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, who represents N. Monmouth in Parliament.

Miss Barrett said that many of Mr. McKenna's constituents, both men and women, wished to know exactly what his views were on the question of the enfranchisement of women. Members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Lloyd George, came out strongly against the Conciliation Bill.

The Home Secretary: I voted against it. Miss Barrett said that he had described it as a bad Bill. If, as suggested, a Cabinet Minister moved a Woman Suffrage amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill, and the matter was left to the free decision of the House, they would not be able to get a majority. She urged that the Government should bring in a Bill to enfranchise women on the same terms as men, or give a vote to every man and woman.

Mr. McKenna: Although members of the Government are opposed to it, and you say that the majority of the House of Commons are opposed to it, they are, nevertheless, to force the House of Commons, by the use of their Whips, to accept the measure?

Miss Barrett said the time had come when the Government should stand or fall by it. Mr. McKenna's name had been frequently used as being one of those who did not want the measure to become a Government measure. Was he one of those?

Mr. McKenna: Certainly. I was waiting to hear why I should take the contrary view. Miss Barrett: Is that because you disapprove of votes for women in any form whatever?

Mr. McKenna: Certainly. Miss Barrett: You are an anti-suffragist? Mr. McKenna: I am. I was waiting to hear arguments why, holding that view, I should support a proposal for the Government to force a measure which I dislike upon an equally unwilling House.

Mr. McKenna added that the proposed measure was improperly described as a Manhood Suffrage Bill. It was a Suffrage Amendment Bill, and would simply be a simplification of the existing law. A woman's suffrage amendment would be left to the decision of the House. If it were carried it would be incorporated in the Government Bill, and he would consider it his duty, although he disagreed with it, to support it, and loyally carry out the determination of the majority in the House of Commons. So far from its injuring the cause, it was the greatest advance that it ever could have had. They would get all the advantage of the independent judgment of the House of Commons, and if they got a majority the amendment would get the advantage of the party machinery, because the Bill, with that clause in it, would be supported by the party that the Government commanded. At no stage had they any promise that the Government would see that the Conciliation Bill went through the House of Commons to a con-

clusion, or that the machinery of the Government would be used to assist its progress in another place. What the ladies were asking for was that the Government should act without a majority in the House really believing in it.

Miss Barrett argued that the Government must realize that this was an important measure. If they must split over it, let them split. They had had a split before on less important questions. She referred to the agitation in the country in favour of the suffrage.

Mr. McKenna: Do you think you are going to convert people by breaking windows?

Miss Barrett: That is a different matter altogether. I am talking of the agitation generally now. She urged the Government to make it a Government measure, and then, if the majority was against it, she supposed they would vote against it, and the Government would go out.

Mr. McKenna: You really suggest that the Government should go out because they were beaten on an issue on which some of them believed that the winners were entirely in the right?

On Miss Barrett saying that the Government were professing to leave the matter to the House, when it was not really being left to the House, Mr. McKenna replied that he did not think that was fair. He did not think they could allege that those opposed to the suffrage in the Cabinet had done anything in the slightest degree to be objected to. He was opposed to it, but he had never gone out of his way to hinder a movement which he knew was almost a religion with some people.

## LORD SELBORNE'S VIEWS.

Speaking at an important joint suffrage meeting at Liverpool, on Wednesday in last week, Lord Selborne referred to the fever heat to which interest in the suffrage question has been aroused by the proposal of a Manhood Suffrage Bill. Under such a Bill, Lord Selborne pointed out, every man, however, criminal, however vile, might have a vote, while the Queen Victoria or the Florence Nightingales, who were to be found in every rank of society, would have no vote. It was an unutterable wrong and an unutterable folly. And these men, of every class and character and education, would decide the conditions of employment for women—questions affecting children, religion, and the constitution of the country, and not one woman would have a word in it. "I say quite deliberately," Lord Selborne added, "that the provocation [of the Suffragettes] was great. I would rather leave public life than be responsible for such a proposal." (Cheers.)

Lady Constance Lytton, who had been announced to speak, was unavoidably detained through her arrest in London, but the following telegram from her was read:—

Extremely sorry to tell you to-night, but am under arrest for making the only form of appeal which this Government cannot ignore. I am convinced that protest is imperative against Manhood Suffrage Bill offering certainty of votes for men, and mere amendment offering possibility only of votes for women. Votes and riot are the only forms of appeal to which the Government responds. They refuse us votes, we therefore fall back on riot. This wrongs suffered by women are no longer tolerable, we refuse to tolerate them. The loyalty of the Liverpool members unable to be present strengthens us in our task. Glad to have fought for our cause, though distressed at absence from meeting.

## CHRISTMAS FAIR AND FÊTE, DEC. 4 to 9.

It is with keen anticipation that members and friends are looking forward to next week, when they will have a chance of visiting the Christmas Fair and Fête at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street. The Fête will be opened at three o'clock on Monday by the Hon. Lady Johnston, and members are urged to get their tickets beforehand. These may be obtained from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn. Prices:—Season, 2s. 6d.; day, 1s.; children half-price; and admission after 6.30 p.m. on the three last days of the sale, 6d. Two very interesting letters have reached us during the past week. One is from Messrs. Swan & Edgar, whose windows suffered considerably on November 21. The Directors say that they bear the W.S.P.U. no ill-will, and they send two hats for sale at the Fair. The other is an offer from an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, who promises to paint portraits and to give the fees to the funds. If this idea appeals to any member of the Union, will they kindly communicate with "Artist," c/o Miss Olive Smith, Fête Secretary. Miss H. Pole, of Lydgate, Boar's Hill, Oxford, has also kindly promised to give a handsome collie puppy of her own rearing, about six months old. Dressed in a costume of the period she will lead him about and offer him for sale. We take this last opportunity of urging all our readers to be sure and invite their friends and acquaintances to the Christmas Fair and Festival. Don't forget to buy the Programme, price twopence.

## SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Besides the attractive programmes arranged for each day, the following plays will be given:—

Monday Afternoon.—"The Twelve Pound Look." By J. M. Barrie.

Monday Evening.—"An Allegory." By Vera Wentworth.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Jean Stanley MacKinlay and Harcourt Williams in a dialogue, "The Maid and the Magistrate." By Graham Moffat. "The Apple." By Inez Bensusan.

Tuesday Evening.—"Miss Appleyard's Awakening." By Evelyn Glover.

Wednesday Afternoon.—"Trimnings." By M. Silvio McGowan.

Wednesday Evening.—"The Twelve Pound Look." By J. M. Barrie.

Thursday Afternoon.—"Before Sunrise." By Bessie Hutton.

Thursday Evening.—"An Englishwoman's Home." By H. Arnold Bennett.

Friday Afternoon.—"Physical Force." By Cecil Armstrong.

Friday Evening.—"The Woman with the Pack." By Gertrude Vaughan.

Saturday Afternoon.—"The Twelve Pound Look." By J. M. Barrie.

Saturday Evening.—"The Woman with the Pack." By Gertrude Vaughan.

Among those taking part in the programme under the direction of Mrs. Portwee during the week are the following: Miss Ellen Terry (engagements permitting), Miss Eva Moore, Mr. Hayden Coffin (by kind permission of Mr. George Edwards), Mme. Lisa Lehmann, Mr. Barclay Gannon, Miss Myrtle Meggy, Mr. Laurence Kettle, Mr. Ernest Denny, Miss Muriel Beaumont, Miss Auriol Lee, Miss May Mukle, Mr. Gerald Lindley, Miss Grainger Kerr, Mr. Percy French, Miss Christine Hawkes, Miss Hilda Lett, Miss Evangeline Florence, Miss Grace Jean Crocher, Miss Caroline Hatchard, Miss Aimee Parkinson, Lady Sybil Smith, Dr. Ethel Smyth, Mme. Alice Bety, Miss Maria Cunningham, Miss Elsie Spain, Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Guy Pertwee, Mr. Ernest Portwee, Mme. Beatrice Langley, Miss Auriol Jones, Miss Edyth Olive, Mme. di Meris, Miss Palgrave Turner, Mr. Arthur Helmore, Miss Dora Barton, Miss Rosa Leo, Miss Phyllis Lett, Miss Rame Hubbard, Miss Alice Powyse, and others.

Mrs. Portwee is also arranging half-hour concerts at six o'clock. On Monday it will take the form of a recital by Miss Nellie Sargent; on Tuesday, songs at the piano by Mr. George Lindley, and Miss Mary Law, violinist; on Wednesday, recital by Miss Grace Jean Crocher, American reciter; and on Friday a recital by Miss Gwendale Logan, vocalist Miss Grace Kemp Gee.

The Dilkoocha Orchestra, under the directorship of Miss Muriel Jack and leadership of Miss Bessie Greenhill, will give Three Dances ("Nell

Gwyn"), Selection ("The Chocolate Soldier"), Dance ("In the Shadows"), Suite ("Petite"), Valse ("Songe d'Automne"), Selection ("The Quaker Girl"), Ballet Music ("Faust"), Morceau (a) "Pensées d'Amour," (b) "Der Frühling," Selection ("La Bohème"), Suite ("Ballet Égyptien"), Valse ("Luna"), Valse ("Mondaine"), Overture ("Comedietta"), Selection ("Veronique"), by kind permission of Mr. George Edwards, March ("Soldiers' Chorus"), Overture ("Merry Wives of Windsor"), Moment Musical, Dance ("Paraguay"), Symphonie, "March of the Women," Andante Religieuse, Entr'acte ("Rosa-monde"), Barcarolle, Incidental Music ("Monsieur Beaucaire"), Ronde Appassionato, Suite in F, March ("Viscount Nelson"), Duo, Chœur de Paradis et Peri, Valse ("Sesoro Mio"), Intermezzo ("Rendezvous"), Valse ("Armour et Printemps"), Summer Idyl, Entr'acte ("Sextante"), Valse ("Dreaming"), Suite, Valse ("Rouge et Noir"), Two Step ("Catch Me"), Valse ("Druid's Prayer"), Two Step ("Old Daddy Peg Leg"), Valse ("Songe d'Automne").

The Melian Orchestra, on Dec. 4th, at 3.30, will give the "March Militaire," Waltz ("Rendezvous"), Selection of Tosti's songs, Humoresque, Rigaudon, Selection ("Luxembourg"), Waltz ("L'Amour et le vie à Venise"), Two-Step ("Way down Colon Town"); and on Dec. 8th, at 3.30, March ("The Rocky Road to Dublin"), Intermezzo ("Al Fresco"), Waltz ("Dreaming"), Spanish Serenade, Selection ("The Quaker Girl"), Serenade, Waltz ("Gold and Silver"), Two-Step ("Ma Dusky Maid").

## REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Committee are very grateful for the presents and promises already sent them; but, in view of the enormous run there will be on their resources during the whole of the week, feel like Oliver Twist, and want "Some more, please!" Country Suffragettes and sympathisers with well-stocked larders, dairies, jam cupboards, poultry-yards—to say nothing of game preserves and pheasant coverts—are asked to spare that nice ham, big currant cake, pound of butter, pot of jam, or fat pheasant, as everyone visits the Refreshment Room, whether the other stalls have tempted them or not! All contributions should be sent to Refreshment Dept., c/o Mrs. Tuckwell, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., from Monday, Dec. 4th. Please tie the labels on firmly, and don't send everything on the first day; six days have to be provided for. Promises and gifts of refreshments gratefully acknowledged.—Mrs. Edmunds, Mrs. Löwy, Mrs. Bousfield, Mrs. Ringe, Miss Neave, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Maund, Mrs. Brailsford, Mrs. Ayrton Gould.

## Plans for Refreshment Room.

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(Continued on page 140.)

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## THE DOUBLE BURDEN.

Whenever any question is raised as to woman's endurance it is enough to consider how bravely she bears the double burden of work and maternity. Scientists and philanthropists cry for a larger birthrate, for care of the expectant mother, for proper attention at childbirth, for the necessary rest afterwards, and for the natural feeding of infants; but the mother of the poorer classes goes on, dumb, patient, and uncomplaining, working to the last hour, entering the hospital to add yet another unwanted little one to her large family, and leaving it at the earliest opportunity to return to her work in the home or in the factory. We get a clear picture of such lives in a book written by Katherine Roberts, describing her training in a maternity hospital. In this record of breathless work (which throws some light on hospital methods), we get facts startling in their brutal candour:—

A married woman considers herself quite averagely lucky if her husband is in work most of the year, and only gets drunk on Saturday nights, and lets her spend the greater part of what she earns herself on the children. She asks no more than that, she never seems to question why she should have a baby every year, and do all the housework and also take in washing or sell flowers to support the family, or why she should ever have come into the world at all when it consists of endless toil and constant pain, and nothing at the end of it. No, she seems to take each day as it comes and to get through it somehow, asking no questions and expecting no reward.

This is the brutal sphere to which some would limit women! Here is another life:—

When she was still very young she married the man who "was kind to her when he was sober." She would in all probability have stuck to him for better or worse if it had not been for the children, but she had decided to run away and work for them herself. I looked at her with wonder and admiration as I realised the difficulties she was facing so calmly. I asked her why she didn't get a separation (forgetting for the moment the unpardonable injustice of the English law). She explained that she couldn't get it unless he was agreeable to it also, and on leaving the hospital would try to get work as a charwoman and support them.

Many of the mothers are unmarried. One, a housemaid, aged seventeen is envied by the others because the father, a "gentleman," had offered £20 for the baby's maintenance. "I refrained," says Miss Roberts, "from comment on the estimated value of a girl's life and reputation."

All through the book shine out the heroism of the women and the kindness of the poor. "What a world for women," we think on reading it—but there is a new world ahead, in the making of which women will have a voice, and then things will be different.

S. B.

### A CYCLE OF STORIES.

In "The Year's Round" (Mills and Boon, 6s.), Mrs. Stepney Rawson, author of "Splendid Zipporah," delights us once again with her cunning word-pictures of people and things. In this book she has strung together twelve short stories on a single thread, the year's round. Thus we have April rain and sunshine for the setting of the ups and downs of an idyllic love episode with a happy ending; while November fogs and dark moorlands are a background for a tale of mysterious crime. The story that pleases this individual reader best is "May and the Bookman," in which an Oxford Don embarks on a love affair, or rather is precipitated headlong into it by the sheer intoxication of May itself, and comes through it a sadder if a wiser man. But all the stories are excellent reading, and we heartily thank Mrs. Stepney Rawson for several hours' enjoyment.

G. V.

### THINKING IMPERIALLY?

It is to be hoped that Mr. Stuart Helps ("The Imperial British Empire," published in Durban) knows a little more about the Empire than he does about the woman's movement. He closes his final chapter with the assertion that the lasting glory of the Imperial British Empire can only be maintained "by doing absolute justice to every section of the people throughout her vast dominions," with which statement, remembering that women are also people, we find ourselves in hearty agreement. In turning to the chapter entitled "Woman's Franchise," it is a little difficult to decide whether the writer is trying to be funny, or whether, when women are under discussion, even the sense and construction of the sentence is of secondary importance, thus: "Women who do their duty by their country, not to mention their husbands, if married at the age of 24 years, by the time they have reared a family of from six to eight children would no longer have any inclination to listen to the seductive theories advanced by platform women, to unsex themselves!"

K. D. S.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Child Nurture." By Honnor Morten. London: Mills and Boon. 3s. 6d.

"Three Hundred and One Things a Bright Girl Can Do." London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd. 6s. net.

"Children and the Law." By W. H. Stuart Garnett. London: John Murray. 2s. 6d. net.

"Poems." By Gerald Gould. London: Sidgwick & Jackson. 1s. 6d. net.

"The 1912 Overture." By W. Henry Lewin, at 56, Caledonian Road, N. 6d. net.

"Das Rätsel-Weib." By Kaethe Schirmacher, Weimar, Alexander Duncker, Verlag. 3 marks.

"The Flower Shop." By Marion Craig-Wentworth. Boston: B. G. Badger. \$1.

"The Comfort-Lady." By C. A. Nicholson. London: Elkin Mathews. 1s. net.

"The Immoral Effects of Ignorance in Sex Relations." By Laurence Housman. London: Women's Freedom League. 4d. On sale at the Woman's Press.

"Five Months in a London Hospital." Letchworth, Garden City Press. On sale at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. Price, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

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## VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1911.

### BROKEN WINDOWS.

"I lay down this proposition—democracy has never  
been a menace to property. I will tell you what has  
been a menace to property. When power was with-  
held from the democracy, when they had no voice in  
the Government, when they were oppressed, and when  
they had no means of securing redress except by  
violence—then property has many times been swept  
away."

Mr. Lloyd George at Bath, November 24.

In these words, more valuable than all his unprofit-  
able remarks on woman suffrage, Mr. Lloyd George,  
without perhaps intending it, explained and justified  
the action taken by militant Suffragists on Novem-  
ber 21. We hold that militant Suffragists them-  
selves are under no obligation to give justification of  
that action. They are answerable to their conscience,  
and they are answerable to the law. Their conscience  
approves, indeed, commands the action taken on the 21st,  
and the law has pronounced sentence upon them.  
Those well-disposed and law-abiding persons who con-  
demn and wish to prevent a recurrence of the militant  
action in question have only one course open to them.  
It is not to remonstrate with those who took this action,  
but to call upon the Government to remove the cause  
of the trouble by introducing and carrying a Bill grant-  
ing the vote to women. To argue with a revolution  
they will find futile indeed. As well might they argue  
with Nature and her laws. Militant Suffragists owe no  
allegiance to public opinion; our task is to alter public  
opinion, which, to our indignation, we have found  
shamefully tolerant of hideous wrongs and indignities  
inflicted upon women. We have taken upon ourselves  
the task—which falls to some few in each generation  
—of transforming public opinion into something higher  
and better than it is at present.

There are in every community people who are a law  
unto themselves. These are of two classes, criminals  
and reformers. Both reformers and criminals are alike  
in that they break the established law of the land.  
They differ only in their motive. The criminal breaks  
the law to the injury of the State and for his own  
profit; the reformer breaks the law to his own injury,  
but for the salvation of the State. To restrain the  
criminal by rebuke and by imprisonment may be  
possible, but when have such measures broken the  
spirit and purpose of reformers! Our critics are there-  
fore simply squandering precious time in denouncing  
the Women's Social and Political Union, and we  
counsel them to devote their energies to compelling the  
Government to cease from provoking women to riot and  
destruction of property.

Every step in the militant campaign, including the  
first, has provoked at the moment when it was made a  
new outburst of censure. For practical reasons, it is  
impossible for us to regret this. It is part of the effect  
of militancy that it shall excite regret and consternation.  
Our very definite purpose is to create an intolerable  
situation for the Government, and if need be, for the  
public as a whole. The attack—not indeed a very  
serious one—but still an attack on private property

is the latest subject of censure. "Government prop-  
erty," say the critics, "you are justified in attacking,  
but not private property." Militant Suffragists would,  
of course, be glad if an attack on Government property  
were sufficient to attain their purpose. They would have  
been yet more glad if the even less militant action of  
the earlier days had sufficed. But the present policy of  
the Government proves that these measures are not  
powerful enough to produce the effect desired. They  
have produced only a sham concession to our demand.  
More drastic measures have been proved to be essential  
to gain the genuine concession that we seek. The  
injuries suffered by women in their many efforts to  
reach the House of Commons, and the long terms of  
imprisonment they have undergone, have not suffi-  
ciently embarrassed the Government. The breaking of  
windows in Government offices has not sufficiently  
embarrassed them either. The Government, and the  
public also, are far too calm in face of these things.  
The sufferings of the militant women they have not  
felt keenly enough, and the cost of repairing Govern-  
ment windows has fallen upon them too lightly. That  
is why private property has now been attacked.

Although they have not hitherto sufficiently realised  
the fact, ordinary private individuals have responsibilities  
with reference to this question of Woman Suffrage, and  
this is true, notwithstanding the amazing statement by  
the *Daily News* that the persons whose windows were  
broken are "private citizens, totally unconcerned with  
this or any other political question." They are citizens,  
and, as such, the masters and employers of Cabinet  
Ministers. They have allowed their servants to deal  
in disgraceful fashion with the question of women's  
enfranchisement. Are they not, therefore, to be held  
responsible? We think they are.

It was for reasons of expediency, and not of prin-  
ciple, that the Women's Social and Political Union  
began by concentrating entirely upon the Government,  
and refrained from annoying in the smallest degree  
members of the general public. In that delightful and  
instructive play, "How the Vote was Won," the sense  
of his responsibility for women's disfranchisement is  
brought home to every man in the following way:—  
The women renounce all remunerative employment,  
and throw themselves for support upon their nearest  
male relative until such time as the vote shall be given  
to them. The men, finding this financial strain un-  
bearable, very soon begin to attack the Government and to  
clamour for a measure giving votes to women. The  
tactics resorted to by women in this play win the  
sympathy and enthusiasm of all who witness it, and  
many have wished, no doubt, that this same policy  
could be adopted in real life.

What is the essential difference between such a policy  
and that actually adopted on Tuesday night by the  
window-breakers? It is actually cheaper to pay for  
mending a shop window than to maintain, for a con-  
siderable period, several female relatives. Evidently,  
therefore, it is the mere destruction of a material  
object that excites so much horror! It is so absurd  
a pitch that worship of property is carried in this  
country! Remembering the injuries and insults done  
to the Deputation on Black Friday, we say that we  
prefer a thousand times the window-breaking of the  
21st of November. To some ears the sound of shattered  
glass is more terrible than the crying of the unhappy  
and broken women whom militant Suffragists desire to  
help. Realising the great evils that arise from women's  
disfranchisement, we say that the breaking of windows  
is a small price to pay for the abolition of such evils.

The cause of the recent protest was the Government's  
announcement of Manhood Suffrage, and their state-  
ment that women must depend for their inclusion in  
the Bill upon a mere amendment. The Women's  
Social and Political Union demand that the Government  
shall introduce, instead of the Manhood Suffrage Bill,  
a measure placing men and women upon an equality  
in respect of the Parliamentary franchise. It is the  
refusal to concede this demand which led to the events  
of November 21.

We protest against the Government's policy because  
the suggested amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill  
is foredoomed only too surely to defeat. Here is the  
proof of this statement. Voting on the proposed amend-  
ment to the measure for Manhood Suffrage will (common  
prudence compels us to assume) follow party lines.  
That means that the support for the amendment will  
come wholly from the Coalition. Now, the Coalition  
has a majority of 118. Therefore if it were united in  
support of Woman Suffrage, the amendment could be  
carried. But, unfortunately, 45 Liberals and 22 Nation-  
alists are opposed to Woman Suffrage, and will therefore  
be deserters from the ranks of the Coalition because they  
know that the defeat of the amendment will not involve  
the defeat and resignation of the Government and the de-  
struction of those measures which they themselves have  
at heart. Their 67 votes, counting 134 on a division,  
will wipe out the Coalition majority, and the amend-  
ment will be defeated by 16 votes. If, on the other  
hand, the Government introduce a Bill giving Votes to  
Women, then even the Anti-Suffragist members of the  
Coalition will wish it to be carried, and all will be well.

This is the reason—and surely it is reason enough!—  
why Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and many others made  
their great protest on November 21, and are now im-  
prisoned in Holloway Gaol.

Christabel Pankhurst



# MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE SENTENCED TO A MONTH

Why She Struck the Officer. Irregularity of the Trial. Is the Conviction Illegal?

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, hon. treasurer of the Women's Social and Political Union and co-Editor of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, was among the prisoners tried on Thursday in last week. Her case has roused very considerable interest, for several reasons. In the first place, because she was the leader of the demonstration; secondly, because of the nature of her defence; and, thirdly, because of the irregularity of the trial, which raises the question whether the conviction was not illegal.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was brought into Court about 12 o'clock.

The constable giving evidence (without being sworn) said, that at 8.30 on the evening of the 21st he was on duty in Parliament Square, and was one of the cordon of police in the main line of traffic near St. Margaret's Church. He saw Mrs. Pethick Lawrence come from the middle of the road with about 30 other ladies, and try to push her way through the cordon of police, and he said, "Mind what you are doing." She then struck him in the face with her fist. He at once arrested her. She made no reply when arrested. He had given no provocation for such an attack. She gave him two blows, both on the face.

Mrs. Lawrence asked him whether there had not been a struggle for 10 or 15 minutes to get through the cordon, and whether before she struck him she did not say, "Let her go," because she found (unintentionally, she believed), he was hurting a comrade of hers, and had his hand on her throat. The constable denied this.

Another constable who was on special duty in Parliament Square on Tuesday evening, said he saw Mrs. Lawrence arrested by the previous witness. She had been struggling for about 15 or 20 minutes to make her way through the cordon. He saw her strike the constable in the face with her fist, and she was then arrested.

Mrs. Lawrence said, "You say you saw me strike the constable. I put it to you that I struck not with my fist, but with the back of my gloved hand. Did you hear me say, 'Let her go'?" The constable denied having heard this.

The magistrate then asked whether Mrs. Lawrence had any witnesses to call, or any defence to make touching the charges.

## MRS. LAWRENCE'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Lawrence said:—Mr. Muskett has drawn your attention to a handbill, signed by myself, calling on the general public to be present on Tuesday to prevent a repetition of the scenes of Black Friday, November 18, of last year. I understand however, that I am not charged in connection with this handbill.

The Magistrate: The only charge is obstructing the police, and striking the constable.

Mrs. Lawrence: Mr. Muskett made special reference to this bill.

Mr. Muskett: Yes, I attach great importance to it.

Mrs. Lawrence: Had I been so charged, I should have been prepared to prove that my statements were fully justified by the facts of the case. But as this does not form part of the charge against me, I will merely content myself with saying that several of our women were seriously injured by the violence shown to them on that occasion, some of them were laid up for months, and one of them subsequently died as a result. It is probably within your recollection that a demand was made for a full public inquiry into the facts, but was refused by the Home Secretary.

I am glad to be able to say that so far as the police in my vicinity were concerned on Tuesday there was no repetition of this brutal usage of women, and I am inclined to think that what happened on the former occasion was not done on the initiative of the police, but was done through the instructions given by the Government.

Having disposed of the question of the handbill, I now turn to the charge against me on which you have to decide the case.

I plead not guilty to the charge of assault, because to apply the term of assault to any isolated blow given or taken by the police in the encounter of Tuesday night would be an absurdity. Owing to the decision of the authorities to refuse our entrance into the House of Commons we were immediately surrounded on leaving

the Carlton Hall by a strong body of police, and a very fierce struggle ensued. After a considerable time we succeeded in forcing our way to Parliament Square, and there the police became more determined. Their elbows were on our chests, and one of the police had his hands upon the throat of one of my comrades. She cried out, and I called to him to let go. He did not do so, and to release her I struck him twice with the back of my hand. I do not think I hurt him, nor do I think he was intentionally hurting her, but my action was necessary to prevent her from being injured.

As leader of the demonstration of Tuesday I desire to say, sir, that the scenes which took place are quite as repugnant to us as they can be to you. We as women do not want to have to struggle with police in the streets. We have no wish to damage property. Further than this, our women suffer acutely in all these demonstrations, and in undergoing the penalties which are inflicted on us in these courts. But, nevertheless, we know and we have been forced to learn that this is the only way to secure our freedom and the power to help our fellow women; and cost what it may we are prepared to pay the price.

In response to our peaceful agitation of the past twelve months the Government have announced their intention of enfranchising more men while leaving women unenfranchised, we should be unworthy daughters of those who have fought for liberty in the past if we failed to protest against this shameful insult. And as the Government have shown that peaceful protest is useless, such protest as we made on Tuesday night alone remains. For many years the great Duke of Wellington opposed Catholic Emancipation. But when faced with civil war as an alternative he himself introduced a Bill to carry the very reform he had opposed. I quoted this example to Mr. Asquith in conversation last Friday, and urged him to act in the same way. I read in one of yesterday's papers the following sentence: "Either the claim of the women must be conceded or the disorder which their agitation causes must be put down by force."

That exactly expresses our position. Our just claim must be conceded, for our agitation cannot be forcibly suppressed.

Mr. Marsham: You must not make a political speech. Mr. Asquith saw you a few days ago, and I gather he gave you a favourable answer.

Mrs. Lawrence: You tempt me to reply, but you say I am not to talk politics here.

Mr. Marsham: I am satisfied you assaulted the constable, you had no justification. You were certainly the leader of the demonstration, and I sentence you to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was then removed.

## THE SECOND TRIAL.

Subsequently it was pointed out to the court that the first constable had not been sworn before giving his evidence. This was admitted, and the magistrate said he should try the case all over again. Accordingly after the interval Mrs. Lawrence was again brought in.

The police constable who had first given evidence was put in the box, and, after duly taking the oath, said that on November 21 he was on public duty in Parliament Square, forming one of the members of the cordon of police drawn across the road. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence wanted to break through the line of the police. He stopped her, and said, "Go easy." She then struck him in the face twice, with her fist. He gave her no provocation. He had seen her in the crowd for about fifteen minutes pushing about trying to get through the cordon.

Mrs. Lawrence asked the constable: "The evidence you gave before you did not give on oath. Now you have taken the oath I want to know why, when you brought me in and charged me, you told the man who was taking the paper that I had struck an inspector out in the Square, and he said, 'Why is he not here to give his evidence?'"

No answer.

Mrs. Lawrence: I have not had the explanation.

The constable: I said obstructing the police and assault.

In reply to the magistrate, the constable said he was the man struck.

The second constable said he was on patrolling duty. He saw Mrs. Pethick Lawrence stopped by the police in order to prevent her from going into the House of Commons. He went across in order to prevent her, but was carried along by the crowd. He saw her strike two blows in the face of the first constable, but did not see any other assault upon an inspector.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence: You saw me strike twice? You saw me strike a middle-aged man with dark hair. I don't deny striking a man. I admit striking him twice for a reason. His hand was on the throat of someone. His hand was on a woman's throat.

Mrs. Lawrence called three witnesses: Mrs. Margaret Woltman, Miss Marie Neal, and Miss Mary Logan.

Mrs. Margaret Woltman, widow, teacher of languages, said she was on the left of Mrs. Lawrence. Three policemen had hold of her. Mrs. Lawrence seemed to collapse, and held her head back. She said to her, "Are you all right?" and Mrs. Lawrence said "Yes." The next she heard was someone say, "They have got her throat." The magistrate: "That was another of the women?" Mrs. Woltman: "Yes, I do not know the person whose throat was being held, I do not know the person, I was on the left of Mrs. Lawrence. She heard Mrs. Lawrence say, 'Let go, you are hurting her,' to the constable. She could not see which constable; there were several. She saw Mrs. Lawrence put her arms up, and thought she had fainted. She did not see Mrs. Lawrence strike anybody, only saw her arms going up. The police had hold of her own arm, and were hurting her."

Miss Marie Neal said she was with Mrs. Lawrence at the time of the struggle in Parliament Square where they were trying to push through the police. She did not see Mrs. Lawrence strike anybody. She heard her say to the police: "Let that woman's throat go." He said: "I can't help it." She said: "You will have to help it," and slapped his face. She did not see the woman whose throat was held. On being asked if it was the same constable who had declared he was the one struck, she said she could not be certain.

Miss Nora Logan said she was just behind Mrs. Lawrence, and did not hear her say anything. There was a scuffle, and she saw a woman and a policeman. He had hold of her, but she could not say how he had hold of her. There was a scuffle, and she saw the woman bending backwards, but did not know her name. She heard someone say, "They have got her throat," and then there was another scuffle, and the policeman who was in front of her got before her. She saw Mrs. Lawrence turn round, and did not see any more; she was pushed further back. There was another scuffle, and Mrs. Lawrence disappeared. She did not see Mrs. Lawrence strike anybody.

Mrs. Lawrence said her point was simply that they did not want to be charged with wanton and unprovoked assault upon the police. She was prepared to admit there was a very fierce struggle. Blows were given and taken on every side. She herself received many blows, received in fair fighting. She had received blows and stood it for fifteen minutes, and then she heard a woman scream: "They have got my throat," and she struck him with the back of her hand. That was the truth, and she was prepared to be punished for it, but she was not prepared to have this false evidence brought on the part of the constable, because it was exceedingly damaging to their reputation and their honour. They were fighting a political battle, and they were prepared to suffer the consequences of breaking the law. They were not prepared to stand any more of this false evidence. It was for that she exposed the matter. In the morning, although she knew the constable was not telling the truth as to which officer she struck, she had not contradicted it, thinking it was immaterial. She had struck a man, but not the constable who declared he was the one struck. It did not seem to matter to her which constable was struck. The young constable had given false evidence, and she thought it only right to bring out the facts of the case.

The magistrate said he was satisfied in his own mind that that was the constable who was struck, and he did not propose to

alter his original sentence of one month's imprisonment in the second division.

## THE SEQUEL.

On the following day, Friday, the *Daily News* published a leading article on the case, which was headed: "A Magistrate's Dilemma," and proceeded as follows:—

The Suffrage riots have produced an incidental conundrum. Mrs. Lawrence was tried yesterday and sentenced. Later the magistrate was informed by friends of Mrs. Lawrence that the principal witness against her, the constable, had not been sworn. The constable admitted that he had not taken the oath properly, and the magistrate reheard the case and passed the same sentence, and everybody separated quite content. It is easy enough to understand why all parties should have been satisfied. Mrs. Lawrence wanted to go to gaol for the cause, her friends were anxious that her desire should be gratified—though why need they have troubled about a trifle of formality when the prison doors anyhow were opened!—and the magistrate wanted to give her the allotted month. But quite outside this consensus of amiables there is the law, and one wonders how that second hearing can be harmonised with the law. Did not the first hearing completely dispose of the affair, and did not the second hearing amount to trying and sentencing the prisoner twice for one and the same offence? Cannot both trials and convictions be quashed—the first on the ground that it was invalidated by the omission to swear the constable, and the second on the ground that the magistrate had no authority to rehear? It is a nice technical point, and any person who was anxious to be spared a month in gaol would test it; but probably Mrs. Lawrence has no such anxiety, and perhaps she may secure release on a technicality.

## REPLY FROM MR. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

The following letter was sent by Mr. Pethick Lawrence to the *Daily News*, and appeared on Monday.

Sir,—In your leading article of yesterday you set yourself this riddle: How is it that, seeing Mrs. Lawrence and her friends are quite content and, indeed, wishful that she should serve a sentence of a month's imprisonment, they should have been at pains to call attention to the irregularity of the proceedings of the police court, when the principal witness for the prosecution gave his evidence without first taking the oath? The riddle as you ask it is, of course, insoluble, but the real answer is that neither Mrs. Lawrence nor we are wishful or content.

If Suffragettes complained of their sentences you would say that they were "whining" about them, and, having broken the law like men, they must be prepared to take their punishment like men. When they do not complain you say they want to go to gaol, and their friends are anxious to gratify them.

You may rest assured that no pains will be spared to secure Mrs. Lawrence's immediate release on the ground of the irregularity of the proceedings in court. I have already made application to the Home Secretary to this effect.

F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.  
87, Clements Inn, W.C., November 25.

## QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, November 28, the following question was asked:—

Mr. Lansbury (Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley, Labour): I beg to ask the Home Secretary a question, of which I have given private notice. If his attention has been called to the fact that on Thursday last, at Bow Street Police Court, the witness giving evidence against Mrs. Pethick Lawrence gave his evidence without being sworn, and that the magistrate, on his attention being called to this fact, allowed the witness to re-enter the witness-box to take the oath in the ordinary way; and, to ask whether in view of the fact that this procedure was considered illegal and unfair, seeing that this man was the principal and, in fact, the main witness against the defendant, he will order her release?

Mr. McKenna: I am much obliged to my hon. friend for having given me ample notice. If Mrs. Pethick Lawrence or her friends hold that the course adopted was illegal and invalidates the conviction, I have no authority to determine the point, but it is open to them to take the proper legal proceedings to have the conviction set aside. Permission has been given for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence to have an interview with her husband and her solicitor in order that they may consider this point. But I can find nothing in the procedure which involved any unfairness to the defendant, and I cannot therefore advise that the prerogative of mercy should be exercised on her behalf.

## PROCEEDINGS FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

To-day (Friday) Council will move the Court for an order nisi directed to Mr. Marsham, the magistrate at Bow Street Police Court, to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued directing the conviction to be quashed.



# THE SUFFRAGE PRISONERS AT BOW STREET.

Impressions of the Proceedings in Court. Sentences and Dates of Release.

One of the lessons which women have learnt in the suffrage agitation is that the police court is not a court of justice, but a court of injustice. It is not a court in which any real attempt is made to sift the evidence; it is, as its name implies, a court to register the decisions of the police.

No one who has sat through the many days of the suffrage trials can have failed to note the entirely different way in which the evidence tendered by the police is received from that tendered by private persons. It is assumed that the presence of a prisoner in the dock is *prima facie* evidence of guilt, the statement of a single policeman as to the facts of arrest are accepted without hesitation, even where reputable witnesses give unshaken testimony to the contrary. If the evidence is so overwhelming that even the magistrate cannot entirely disregard the fact, if the police testimony is obviously incorrect, even then not a word of rebuke is uttered by the magistrate to the constable who has flagrantly sworn to what is untrue, but it is possible that the prisoner may be grudgingly discharged; though more probably the magistrate contents himself with inflicting a penalty slightly less than would otherwise have been the case.

This statement is not based on the cases where the defence was made from the dock and no sworn testimony was offered. Though in the case of suffrage prisoners this unsworn testimony is almost certainly reliable, the magistrate is entitled to disregard it in favour of sworn evidence given subject to cross-examination. It is based on the cases where no such excuse could be offered. Out of many instances two may be cited of flagrant injustice.

Miss Dorothy Shallard was accused by a constable of assault; she pleaded as her defence justification. She alleged that the constable she struck had another woman (Mrs. Leigh) by the throat, and was hurting her seriously. She cross-examined the constable, who denied that he was touching another woman at all. Miss Shallard brought two witnesses, the first of whom was a passer-by, who swore to the correctness of Miss Shallard's facts, but was not prepared to identify either the constable or Mrs. Leigh. The second was Mrs. Leigh herself, who identified the constable, and who had correctly noted his number at the time. Both these witnesses were exceedingly clear and absolutely unshaken in cross-examination. Yet the magistrate found her assault to be without justification, and made no attempt to censure or express any disapproval of the constable, who had obviously said that which he knew to be untrue.

Dr. Soskice, the well-known Russian reformer, had an equally clear case, supported by the unimpeachable testimony of himself and Mr. Henry Brailsford given on oath. Yet the magistrate chose to believe the police evidence in contradistinction.

Such an attitude on the part of the magistrate must have made any person who has an inherent love of justice into a determined rebel, for it is not merely the suffrage prisoners who are subject to these unjust courts, but all that great army of unfortunates—men and women—who are from day to day passing through their portals. The fact that the great majority of those who come before the magistrate are guilty of the offence with which they are charged has dulled the true balance of the magistrate's mind. Because nine times out of ten the policeman is right and the miserable prisoner is wrong, that is no reason why the tenth, an innocent victim, should be struck out of the book of life and driven into our prisons to learn a life of crime. The lessons of the police court have burned themselves into the souls of the Suffragettes, and one of the first things that women will do with their votes is to bring about radical reform in their administration.

## A TRIBUTE.

[By a lady who, though taking no part in the proceedings, was arrested on Nov. 21.]

Being who?  
One who never turned his back, but  
Never doubted clouds would break,  
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,  
Wrong would triumph;  
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight  
better, sleep to wake."

Such are the words that have come constantly to my mind as I have been compelled unwittingly to throw in my lot with the two hundred prisoners at Bow Street. I, who have had to share in the discomfort, though I have had no part in their actions. On the first day, after struggles with the police, arrests and rough treatment, many having had three hours' sleep, what were these so-called "hysterical" women doing? Some were reading, others writing, many

were conversing and a few were sleeping. And were any weeping? Well might Wordsworth sing "the ancient spirit is not dead," for so fine an exhibition of courage and fortitude is not to be witnessed many times in a life-time. No, there was no sign of weeping. But rather from every face radiated a joy, almost holy in its intensity. As the first long day wore on, faces became paler and paler, and signs of fatigue and exhaustion became more and more apparent, but never by word or look could one detect the slightest flagging in spirit, or the smallest diminution in courage. Laughter, jest and conversation were to be heard everywhere, and at intervals a prisoner was cheered as she passed out to fulfil her sentence.

If dainty cups and saucers, and thin bread and butter had been handed round one could almost have imagined for a moment or two that one was at a political "At Home"! But one could never have deluded oneself into that belief for long, in spite of the happy faces and the cheery conversation. For as one looked round and saw people sitting on floor, on bundles, and on tables, the litter of papers and rubbish everywhere—the constable at the door—such a delusion was speedily destroyed.

But as one gazed on all these things one was inspired with a great hope, a hope for the race that is to be—a race which shall have such women as mothers, and which shall hand on such traditions to the children of the future.

"We must be free or die that speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke, the faith of mortals hold that Shakespeare held," said Wordsworth, little dreaming that the time would come when the women of the country would want to use those same words, claiming their right to be free from the man who look upon freedom as their birthright.

For three long days those women were kept in captivity with no food except the light refreshments they brought with them, and with very little air. Though worn out with inaction, suspense, discomfort, yet always the same quiet endurance and fine courage were displayed to the end. And when they reach the prison cell, one can see the same indomitable spirit will carry them through to the uttermost.

## PARTICULARS OF SENTENCES.

In all cases we give the date due for release on the assumption that the sentence is being served. In the following cases the fines were paid by relatives:—Morris, Mrs. Mary; Ball, Miss Annie; Fairlie-Harmer, Miss; Arnold-Sennett, Mrs.; Boyd, Mrs. Janet; Smith, Lady Sybil; Norton, Miss Nancy; Grey, Miss Laura.

Name	Date When Tried	Length of Sentence	Date of Release
Adams, Mrs. Eleanor	Nov. 28	5 days	Dec. 2
Ainsworth, Miss Annie	Nov. 22	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Aitken, Miss M. Violet	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Albert, Miss Sophia	Nov. 27	8 days	1
Aldham, Mrs. Mary	Nov. 22	14 days	6
Allen, Miss Janie	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Allen, Miss Doreen	Nov. 23	Disch'd	
Andrews, Miss M. Mary	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Armstrong, Miss Nora	Nov. 27	10 days	6
Armstrong, Miss Kathleen	Nov. 27	7 days	4
Atkinson, Mrs. Jane	Nov. 29	14 days	11
Atkinson, Miss Helen	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Bacon, Mrs. ...	Nov. 24	21 days	14
Baker, Mrs. Frances	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Ball, Miss ...	Nov. 28	21 days	18
Ball, Mrs. Jennie	Nov. 28	14 days	11
Bard, Mrs. Kate	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Beckett, Miss Ethel M.	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Beldon, Miss Mary	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Bell, Miss Elizabeth	Nov. 24	14 days	7
Bennett, Miss Dorothy	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Billinghurst, Miss Rosa M.	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Black, Miss Norah	Nov. 29	7 days	4
Bower, Miss Charlotte	Nov. 28	7 days	4
Boyd, Mrs. Janet	Nov. 22	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Brailsford, Mrs. ...	Nov. 28	7 days	2
Brewster, Miss Bertha	Nov. 24	21 days	14
Briggs, Miss Annie	Nov. 27	21 days	18
Brindley, Mrs. Maud Mary	Nov. 22	21 days	12
Broadhurst, Miss Katharine	Nov. 22	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Brown, Mrs. Margaret	Nov. 22	Disch'd	
Brown, Miss Kate	Nov. 23	10 days	2
Brown, Mrs. Sada	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Bryer, Miss Constance	Nov. 23	5 days	2
Cairns, Mrs. Ida	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Campbell, Mrs. Lucy	Nov. 24	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Cave, Mrs. Helen Cassandra	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Cohen, Mrs. Leona	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Conery, Mrs. Margaret	Nov. 27	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Conway, Miss Kate Cecilia	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Cook, Mrs. Grace Muriel	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Craig, Miss Constance	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Craig, Mrs. Annie	Nov. 24	10 days	2
Crow, Mrs. Lizzie	Nov. 22	14 days	5
Cumberland, Miss J. Landon	Nov. 27	14 days	9
Davies, Mrs. Bessie	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Davies, Miss Edith Mary	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Dew, Miss Margaret	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Dickson, Miss Margaret	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Dodgson, Mrs. Mary Boyd	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Dowling, Miss Bourke	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Downing, Miss C. Lowder	Nov. 26	7 days	4
Downing, Miss Edith Elizabeth	Nov. 22	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Dwyer, Miss M. Wallace	Nov. 23	21 days	18
Dunham, Miss Alice Lilla	Nov. 28	14 days	11
Duval, Mrs. Ernest	Nov. 28	14 days	11
Duval, Miss Barbara	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Duval, Miss Nora	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Duval, Miss Elsie	Nov. 28	Disch'd	

Earl, Mrs. ...	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Elliott, Mrs. Eleanor	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Farnham, Mrs. Florence	Nov. 28	21 days	18
Fison, Miss Margaret	Nov. 28	7 days	4
Forsyth, Miss Lall	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Frisby, Miss Elizabeth	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Fry, Miss Selma	Nov. 29	5 days	2
Fussell, Miss E. Victoria	Nov. 24	10 days	3
Fussell, Miss Maud	Nov. 22	1 month	21
Galt, Miss J. R.	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Gatty, Mrs. Katharine	Nov. 28	21 days	18
Gibbs, Miss Elison	Nov. 27	14 days	9
Givern, Miss Clara E.	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Glover, Miss Nellie	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Godfrey, Miss Nellie	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Graham, Miss Elison	Nov. 28	14 days	11
Girling, Miss Jessie Laura	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Green, Miss Janet	Nov. 28	7 days	2
Grey, Miss Laura	Nov. 28	14 days	12
Gurney, Miss Agnes Brita	Nov. 24	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Hall, Mrs. Pattie	Nov. 27	10 days	6
Haly, Miss Margaret	Nov. 22	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Hancock, Miss A. S.	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Harmer, Miss Fairlie	Nov. 28	14 days	6
Harmer, Nurse Mary	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Hastler, Miss Marjorie	Nov. 22	14 days	5
Hawkins, Mrs. Alice	Nov. 27	21 days	18
Haverfield, Hon. Mrs. E.	Nov. 28	14 days	11
Hickling, Miss Lillian M.	Nov. 24	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Houston, Miss Kathleen	Nov. 22	1 month	21
Hudson, Miss Edith	Nov. 24	10 days	3
Hunt, Mrs. Henrietta	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Holme, Miss Vera	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Hutchinson, Miss Anna	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Ireland, Mrs. Charlotte E.R.	Nov. 29	5 days	2
Jarvis, Miss Kathleen	Nov. 29	14 days	12
Joachim, Miss Maud	Nov. 28	21 days	18
Jones, Miss May R.	Nov. 22	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Keane, Miss K.	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Kerr, Miss Marie	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Kerr, Miss Constance	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Lawrence, Mrs. Pethick	Nov. 23	1 month	22
Lacey, Miss N. Kathleen	Nov. 28	7 days	5
Lale, Miss Constance	Nov. 28	7 days	2
Lawless, Miss Leslie	Nov. 24	14 days	7
Layton, Miss E. C.	Nov. 29	7 days	5
Lee, Miss B. L.	Nov. 24	Disch'd	
Leigh, Mrs. Mary	Nov. 24	2 months	15 (Jan.)
Leland, Miss Audrey	Nov. 28	14 days	11
Lewis, Miss Ethel Julia	Nov. 22	21 days	12
Lindsay, Miss Mary	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Lloyd, Miss Maude	Nov. 28	7 days	4
Lloyd, Miss Evelyn Gladys	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Löwy, Miss Ethel	Nov. 22	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Lummis, Mrs. Evelyn C.	Nov. 24	10 days	3
Lytton, Lady Constance	Nov. 24	14 days	7
Macfarlane, Miss M.	Nov. 28	5 days	2
MacDonnell, Miss Della	Nov. 27	5 days	2
MacLachlan, Mrs. Edith	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Manuel, Mrs. Mildred Ella	Nov. 23	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Manwell-Moulin, Mrs. E. R.	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Marion, Miss Kitty	Nov. 23	21 days	13
Marshall, Mrs. Emily K.	Nov. 24	10 days	2
Mayo, Miss Winifred	Nov. 29	21 days	18
Mellord, Miss Jackeydora	Nov. 29	5 days	2
Methven, Miss J. C.	Nov. 24	10 days	3
Meyer, Miss Vera	Nov. 29	5 days	2
Mitchell, Miss Esther	Nov. 22	21 days	12
Moore, Miss Marie C.	Nov. 29	7 days	5
Morris, Mrs. Mary	Nov. 25	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Morris, Miss Poppy	Nov. 25	Disch'd	
Naylor, Miss Marie	Nov. 28	10 days	8
Neave, Miss Nellie	Nov. 29	7 days	5
Noblett, Miss Kate	Nov. 22	1 month	21
North, Miss Mabel	Nov. 24	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Norton, Mrs. A. Nancy	Nov. 29	5 days	2
Nugent, Miss Constance	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Palmer, Mrs. Margaret	Nov. 25	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Pepper, Miss B. Clayton	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Pepper, Miss E. Clayton	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Potbury, Miss Merlet A.	Nov. 28	10 days	2
Prier, Miss Edith Mary	Nov. 29	7 days	5
Price, Miss Frances	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Reynolds, Mrs. Margaret	Nov. 24	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Richard, Mrs. Catherine A.	Nov. 29	10 days	8
Rigby, Mrs. Edith	Nov. 27	21 days	15
Rock, Miss Madeline	Nov. 23	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Rodney, Miss M. Forest	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Rowlatt, Miss Margaret	Nov. 22	14 days	5
Rice, Mrs. Helen	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Rice, Miss Charlotte	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Ryndall, Miss Bertha	Nov. 24	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Sennett, Mrs. Arnold	Nov. 22	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Shallard, Miss Dorothy	Nov. 24	14 days	7
Shallard, Mrs. Ena	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Sharp, Miss Evelyn	Nov. 27	14 days	9
Sheppard, Miss Genie	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Shipley, Miss Alice Maud	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Short, Miss Jane	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Small, Miss Margaret	Nov. 22	14 days	5
Smart, Miss Nancy	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Smith, Miss Jessie	Nov. 29	5 days	2
Smith, Lady Sybil	Nov. 24	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Soskice, Dr.	Nov. 28	84 over	
Steer, Miss Janette	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Stewart, Miss Gertrude	Nov. 27	10 days	6
Stewart, Miss Mary	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Summers, Mrs. Ada	Nov. 27	10 days	6
Swain, Miss Corrie	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Swann, Mrs. Elizabeth	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Taylor, Miss Mary	Nov. 29	7 days	5
Taylor, Miss Rosalie	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Thomson, Miss A. Colquhoun	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Thomson, Miss Elizabeth	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Thompson, Miss Margaret Eleanor	Nov. 29	10 days	8
Thor, Miss Annie	Nov. 24	Disch'd	
Tollemache, Miss Ethel	Nov. 28	14 days	11
Turner, Miss Minnie	Nov. 27	21 days	16
Turner, Mrs. Borden	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Watt, Miss Susan	Nov. 24	Bound over	
Walton, Miss Olive Grace	Nov. 23	7 days	28 (Nov.)
West, Miss Florence	Nov. 28	10 days	7
Whish, Mrs. Violet	Nov. 23	7 days	28 (Nov.)
White, Mrs. E. Maude	Nov. 28	5 days	2
Wolman, Mrs. Margaret	Nov. 27	5 days	1
Woodlock, Miss Patricia	Nov. 29	21 days	18
Woodridge, Miss Mary	Nov. 27	7 days	2
Wylie, Miss Barbara	Nov. 24	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Wylie, Miss Emma	Nov. 23	7 days	28 (Nov.)
Williams, Miss Gertrude	Nov. 28	Disch'd	
Wright, Miss Ada	Nov. 22	1 month	21
Young, Mr. John	Nov. 27	14 days	2

## COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Atheling, Miss Leogarde  
Atchdale, Mrs. Helen  
Bennett, Miss Sarah  
Harvey, Miss V. Hudson  
Hudleston, Miss Edith  
Jones, Mrs. Mary Violet  
Julian, Miss Peggy

Potbury, Miss Isabelle  
Robinson, Miss Margaret  
Rothwell, Mrs. Roy  
Rowe, Mrs. Frances  
Slade, Miss Ethel  
Smith, Miss A. Connot  
Stuart, Miss Grace  
Taylor, Miss Evelyn  
Wallis, Miss Margaret  
Wentworth, Miss Vera  
Wharry, Miss Olive  
Wilcox, Miss Claisie  
Wise, Miss Frances  
Wylie, Miss Barbara

## CASES TO BE HEARD TO-DAY.

Bovis, Miss Lillian  
Brandon, Mrs. Emily  
Chappelow, Miss Grace  
Duval, Mr. Victor  
Evans, Miss Alice  
Grant, Miss Georgina H.  
Green, Mrs. Alice  
Hayward, Mrs. Hannah  
Hosman, Mrs. Harriet  
Jones, Mrs. Hope  
Logan, Miss Norah  
Neal, Miss Marie  
Pethick, Dr. Marie  
Rock, Miss Dorothea  
Russell, Mrs. Florence  
Sutor, Mr. Allen  
Symons, Mrs. Travers  
Yates, Mr. Lamartine

## THE CASES DAY BY DAY.

The first prisoners to be called on Thursday morning were Miss Margaret Wallis, Miss Frances Wise, and Miss Peggy Julian, whose cases were adjourned on Wednesday for further evidence.

The constable giving evidence said he was on duty in the Strand on Tuesday, November 21, outside No. 73, occupied by Messrs. Saqui, jewellers, and saw the three prisoners going East, and as they passed the shop prisoner Wise threw a stone through the window, and took another stone from her pocket which she also threw, breaking the glass plate in doorway. He also saw both the other prisoners throw stones, one each, at the same window. He took one stone from Miss Wise and she handed him another one from her pocket, and at the station one was handed him by the matron who searched her. He produced the three stones. When arrested Miss Wise made no statement. Miss Julian asked the constable if he saw her throw the stone and how she threw it, and the constable stated he saw her throw it with her right hand. She denied throwing it. Miss Wallis said she only threw one stone.

Another constable giving evidence said he saw the three prisoners together in the vicinity of 73, Strand, and saw the three of them make a sudden rush towards the jeweller's shop, and Wallis threw a stone with her right hand at the window of 73, which did not break the window. He seized hold of her, arrested her, and took her into custody, and at the station she produced nine stones, one a very large one, from her jacket pocket, and said, "You might as well take all."

Mr. John Johnson said he saw Miss Wise throw a stone at Messrs. Saqui's window.

After further similar evidence, Mr. Geo. Serle, a clerk in the employ of the West End Clothiers, said that the window broken measured 9 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft., and was valued at about £35.

Mr. Ross, manager of Messrs. Saqui, and others said the damage to the window in their shop amounted to £4.

Miss Wallis said there was only one big smash in the clothier's window, and that was made with the stone she threw. She only threw one stone.

The prisoners were all committed for trial. They were released on bail of two sureties of £25.

The next prisoner to be called was Mrs. Roy Rothwell, whose case had been adjourned on Wednesday.

Mr. E. Witzkorn, a tailor, gave evidence to the effect that he saw the prisoner when in the vicinity of Messrs. Dunn's, hatters, 429, Strand, throw a stone at the window, breaking it, and then walk sharply on. A constable stopped her, and he told the constable what he had seen. The damage was about £20. She was committed for trial.

The prisoner stated that it was out of her great love to humanity, and in particular to women and children, that she had taken this course, and she had joined the militant Suffragists because she thought until the sex discrimination was removed they could do nothing to strike at the root of the evils which affect women and children. She had done it deliberately and purposely, and would do it again, and worse if necessary. The prisoner refused to be released on bail.

Miss Doreen Allen and Miss Isabelle Potbury were the next to be brought in.

Mr. Woolard, an assistant chemist at 77 and 78, Strand, said the shop was open at the time. He heard a smothering of glass, and on going outside saw Miss Potbury delivering the fourth stroke on the window with a hammer, which made a large hole. One window was valued at £20, and another at £15. He seized hold of her to prevent further damage. He saw the other prisoner just in front. After other similar evidence had been



given, Mr. Muskett said that as there was no satisfactory evidence against Miss Doreen Allen the charge against her would be withdrawn. She was accordingly discharged. Miss Potbury was committed for trial. Bail was granted in two sureties of £25, or one in £50.

Mrs. Hudleston and Miss Margaret Robinson were the next to be dealt with.

Constable 367 C said he was on duty at about 9.5 on the evening of the 21st at the junction of Piccadilly Circus and Piccadilly and saw a motor cab stop outside Swan and Edgar's. He heard a falling of glass and ran to the spot, and found a plate-glass window about 14 by 15 had been broken, and picked up a stone from the footway, which he produced in court. Mrs. Hudleston was entering the cab. He asked them why they did it and they closed the door and laughed at him. He arrested them both, and an assistant took them on to Vine Street.

Constable 308 C said he saw the two prisoners in custody of last witness. He picked up the stone when they were arrested and searched the taxicab and found two pieces of coal and another piece of flint wrapped up in brown paper. Another officer assisted to take them to the station.

The taxicab driver gave evidence to the effect that they had asked him to drive to Swan and Edgar's. He heard the smash, but did not see the stone thrown.

A representative from Swan and Edgar's put the damage at about £20.

#### Not done Maliciously.

The prisoners were committed for trial at the London Sessions on December 5 for unlawfully and maliciously breaking a pane of glass value £20. Miss Robinson said she objected to word malicious, as it was not maliciously done.

Mrs. Archdale, Miss Evelyn Taylor, Miss A. Smith, and Miss V. Harvey were the next to be brought in, their cases having been adjourned from the previous day.

Mr. Schooley, tailor, at 1 and 2, Grand Hotel Buildings, said he found the damage done on Wednesday morning. He estimated the damage at £80. There were three plate-glass windows broken.

Mr. Jacobs, No. 4, Grand Hotel Buildings, placed the value of his window at about £10.

Mr. A. C. Turner, of No. 5, Grand Hotel Buildings, estimated the value of his window at £8.

The prisoners were committed to take their trial on the three charges, bail being allowed, two sureties in £50.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was the next to be brought before the magistrate. Her case is given in full on the previous page.

Miss Olive Walton was the next prisoner. The constable said that he saw the prisoner repeatedly insist upon attempting to break through the cordon of police, and he had to arrest her. Miss Walton said she had done what she did as a protest, and was quite ready to do the same thing again. She refused to be bound over, and was sentenced to 10s. fine, or seven days in the second division.

Miss Fairlee Harmer was then placed in the dock. The constable who gave evidence said he was on special duty in the Horse Guards Parade on the 21st, and saw prisoner run across the square and throw a stone, which hit the Foreign Office window on the cross-bar and glided off without breaking. She then threw another stone, which broke the window, and he arrested her, and she said, "I did not do what I intended to do with the first one, but I managed it all right with the second." Another constable, also on special duty, corroborated the first witness, and a representative of the Foreign Office put the damage at £1 14s. She was sentenced to a fine of 10s. and £1 14s. damage, or fourteen days. Prisoner paid the fine on account of her father being seriously ill, and said nothing else would have induced her to do so.

Miss Kitty Marion was the next to be dealt with. The constable giving evidence said he saw her throw two stones at the windows of the Home Office, doing damage to the extent of 10s. Another constable gave similar evidence. Prisoner said she had done it as a protest against the answer of the Government to the deputation on Woman Suffrage. They had agitated for Woman Suffrage and they had offered them Manhood Suffrage, which was an insult to the woman's cause. She was fined 40s. and 10s. damage, or twenty-one days.

Mrs. Margaret Palmer was the next to appear before the magistrate, charged with throwing two or three stones at the windows of the War Office and breaking two panes of glass, valued at 5s. each. She was convicted on the evidence of two constables, and sentenced to a fine of 10s. and 10s. damages, or seven days.

In the case of Miss Sarah Bennett the constable said he saw the defendant throw a stone at No. 35, occupied by the Aerated Bread Company. It did not break the window. She went on and threw another stone at No. 34, the office of the London and North-Western Railway Company. It was a large window. He arrested her. She made no reply when charged. He received from the matron, as found upon her, three stones in bag. She threw two stones, one at the A.B.C. depot, and the other at the railway office.

Defendant said she should like to correct the statement. She also saw a stone thrown at the A.B.C. depot, but it was not thrown by her. Constable in cross-examination said he was sure he saw defendant throw the stone at the A.B.C. depot.

The second constable corroborated the statements of first constable.

Mr. Percy Cornelius King, local manager

of the London and North-Western Railway Company, said the damage was ten guineas.

Defendant said she should like to say that almost all unenfranchised classes have had to do such things as they had done before getting a hearing. She denied the statement of first witness as to the first stone.

Committed for trial. Bail, two securities of £25 and own recognisance.

Mrs. Violet Whish was charged with throwing a stone through a window on the ground floor of the Treasury. The damage was 3s.

Defendant said that it was the present Government who were driving them into these militant methods more and more.

Fined 10s., 3s. damage, or seven days.

Miss Kate Brown and Miss Merlet Potbury were convicted of breaking windows at the Home Office. The damage was assessed at £3 10s.

Miss Kate Brown said she broke the window quite deliberately as a protest against the insult offered to women by Mr. Asquith's Manhood Suffrage Bill.

Fine, 10s., £1 15s. damage, or ten days.

Miss Madeline Rock had broken three panes of glass at the Board of Trade window with a hammer handle.

Defendant said that there was a higher tribunal, whose commands she obeyed.

Fined 10s., 7s. 6d. damage, or seven days' imprisonment.

Mrs. Mary Morris and Miss Poppy Morris were the next to appear, charged on the evidence of two constables with throwing stones at the windows of the Post Office in Parliament Street. The case against Poppy Morris was withdrawn on account of her youth, and Mrs. Morris was sentenced to a fine of 10s., which she agreed to pay.

Mrs. Mildred Ella Mansell was charged with breaking two panes of glass in Whitehall place, valued at 5s. each. Prisoner said she did it as a protest, and she thought the broken panes of glass were nothing to the broken lives of the sweated workers. She was fined 10s. and 10s. damages, or seven days in the second division.

Miss Emma Wylie was convicted on the evidence of two constables of deliberately throwing a stone through the window of the Home Office and breaking one pane of glass.

When taken to the station, she remarked, "You must admit I am a good shot." She was fined 10s. and 10s. damages, or seven days.

Mrs. Margaret Connery had broken two windows on the ground floor of the War Office. The prisoner said she came across from Ireland to protest in the strongest possible way against the Government's present attitude on the question of Woman Suffrage, and to show that Irish women were prepared to resist any form of Government, Home Rule or otherwise, which did not recognise Irish women. She was sentenced to 10s. and 10s. damages, or seven days in second division.

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

Miss Edith Hudson, Miss Emily Fussell, Mrs. Evelyn Constance Lummis, Miss J. C. Methven were the first prisoners on Friday morning.

The constable said he was on duty in the neighbourhood of the Horse Guards Parade at 7.50 on November 21. He saw all of them place themselves in a row in front of three windows at the Home Office, each throwing a stone, breaking four panes of glass in three windows. He arrested them with the assistance of other officers. When Miss Hudson was going down Downing Street she said, "Let me have a shot at No. 10."

The damage was assessed at £3 12s.

Defendants said they broke the windows as a protest against the attitude of the Government in proposing to introduce a Manhood Suffrage Bill which did not include votes for women. Miss Hudson said that last year she attempted to petition the Government in a peaceful way, but as she recognised that nothing else would bring any sort of recognition she took to throwing stones.

They were each fined 10s. and 18s. damages, or ten days each.

Lady Sybil Smith was arrested for pushing and pulling a constable who was taking Caroline Downing into custody. Constable, who was giving evidence, said, "Stop further struggling." She turned round and tipped his helmet over. She did it on purpose. When charged she said, "All right; I intended to do it."

Lady Sybil Smith said the evidence was quite correct. She did what she had done as a protest against the Government's proposal to introduce a Manhood Suffrage Bill, because she thought the suggestion to enfranchise more men while as yet no woman is enfranchised was an insult to the womanhood of the country. She did it quite deliberately.

Fined 10s., or seven days in second division.

Mrs. Bertha Bacon, Miss Beatrice Lee, and Miss Annie They were next brought in.

Francis Sweeney, printer's warehouseman, said he was standing in Victoria Street at 8.15 on November 21, opposite Westminster Palace Hotel. He heard a noise of two bangs and the breaking of glass. It was the dining-room window, he believed. He saw Mrs. Bacon's arm coming down, as though she had thrown a stone. He caught hold of her arm as it came down. She said, "It is all right; I have done it, and I will stop here."

After similar evidence had been given, the manager of the Westminster Palace Hotel said the damage was £4. Three windows were broken altogether. People were in the room, but no one was hurt.

Miss Beatrice Lee and Miss Annie They were discharged, there not being sufficient evidence against them.

Mrs. Bacon said she objected to the word malicious. She bore no malice to the manager of the hotel or anybody else. A wave

of feminine indignation swept over the country and compelled women to do these things. She had done it from a sense of duty. That was a very different thing from malicious damage. When high-spirited young men at the university smashed windows wholesale they were not prosecuted for malicious damage. She went out to do it, and she would have been a coward if she had not acted in accordance with the principle. She broke the window, but she did not do it maliciously.

Fined £5-£4 damages—or twenty-one days.

Miss Ethel Slade and Miss Grace Stuart were the next prisoners.

The constable said at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 21st he was on duty in Parliament Street. He saw the two ladies on the footway outside the London and North-Western Railway Office, 34, Parliament Street. Saw them both throw stones at the window. He arrested Ethel Slade. She said nothing. A bag handed him by another constable, taken from her, contained four large flint stones.

Another constable arrested Grace Stuart. He had seen both throw stones.

Mr. Percy Cornelius King, local manager of the London and North-Western Railway, said the damage was £6 10s.

Committed for trial.

Miss Slade said she should like to make them understand how women felt on the subject, how they felt against the deep and deliberate insult by the Government by bringing forward this Manhood Suffrage Bill, after all women had suffered, to give votes to every man and not to a single woman.

Miss Grace Stuart also said she did it as a protest against the action of the Government in proposing to bring in the Manhood Suffrage Bill and not including women.

Miss Elizabeth Bell was accused by the constable of trying to push through the cordon of police. He requested her to desist, but she refused. On her person he had found 12½-lb. weights, an iron bolt, a hammer, and several stones.

Miss Bell said she went to Parliament Square to protest against the attitude of the Government towards women's suffrage. She had been trying earlier to force her way through the lines of police, but when arrested she was doing nothing. She was recognised as a Suffragist. She had in her possession twelve ½-lb. weights and a hammer. "I am glad to say some of my friends made better use of their ammunition than I did. The stones and iron bolt do not belong to me." The stones were picked up off the floor when she was charged, and she heard the two constables say they would declare they were taken from her hand, because if they said they were picked up off the floor she would say they did not belong to her.

The Magistrate said she was charged with trying to force her way through the cordon. Fined 40s. for obstructing the police, or fourteen days.

Mrs. Annie Craig was charged with throwing two stones at the window of the Foreign Office and breaking one pane of glass. The damage was £1 4s.

Mrs. Craig said she thought the damage very great for two small windows. She said she broke these windows as a protest against the shameful attitude which the Government had taken up towards their demand for women's suffrage.

Fined 10s., £1 4s. damage, or ten days.

#### Fighting Speech by Lady Constance Lytton.

Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Leslie Lawless were next to be brought in. The constable giving evidence said that he was on duty in Victoria Street at 8 o'clock on the evening of November 21, and saw the two defendants on the steps of the Post Office, No. 30, Victoria Street, flinging stones. With the assistance of another officer he arrested them both. Four stones and two hammers were found upon the prisoners. The evidence was confirmed by another constable, and the damage was estimated at £3 15s.

Lady Constance Lytton said, in reply, "It is quite true I used a hammer and stones to break windows, because I realise that that is the only effective means of protest left to us by a Government which boasts of Liberalism and representation where men are concerned, but ignores the elementary principle of representation where women are concerned. Votes and riot are the only forms of appeal to which this Government will respond. They refuse us votes; therefore, we fall back on riot. The wrongs they inflict on women are intolerable, and we will no longer tolerate them. I expect, sir, that at this stage of our agitation you will recognise, and that public opinion will back you in recognising, that although we committed the acts alleged, we are not guilty of crime, our conduct being fully justified by the circumstances of our case. I appeal to you, sir, to vindicate the fundamental laws of liberty which our country has revered for generations."

The magistrate said he could not enter into a discussion on the subject, and referred to the fact that Mr. Asquith had received a deputation last Friday. Lady Constance Lytton continued, "I heard Mr. Asquith say he would do nothing in regard to women."

(The magistrate then advocated peaceful agitation.) Lady Constance Lytton proceeded: "His Government have said they will do absolutely nothing as a Government, and he is exactly where he was in 1908, and all our peaceful agitation has been absolutely valueless in his eyes."

Miss Leslie Lawless said that if to fight for one's liberty was a crime she was guilty, but she pleaded not guilty as that was the only protest that this Government understood. They were both sentenced to a fine of 40s. and 37s. 6d. damage each, or fourteen days.

Miss Agnes Brita Gurney was charged with throwing a stone and breaking a window of the Treasury Office, valued at 3s. She said she did it as a protest against the Government's treatment of the women's deputation last year and against Manhood Suffrage being introduced. She was sentenced to a fine of 10s. and 3s. damage, or seven days.

Miss Bertha Brewster was the next to be brought to the Court. She was charged with breaking two windows of the National Liberal Club, valued at about £5. She said she did it as a protest, and when after a long agitation for votes for women the Government made a proposal to give more votes to men nothing else could be expected. She was fined 20s. and £5 damage, or twenty-one days in the second division.

Miss Dorothy Shallard was accused by a constable of knocking off the helmets of two policemen and of striking him in the right eye with her fist. Asked to say on oath whether he had seen her knocking helmets off, he replied in the affirmative. Asked whether he had his hands on anyone at the time she struck him he said no. Another constable attested having seen the blow given. Miss Shallard said that it was a lie that she had knocked off the helmets of any of the police. It was true she had struck the constable a blow, but that was because he was violent to one of her comrades, Mrs. Leigh, and had her by the throat and was forcing her back to the ground. Miss Shallard called two witnesses.

Miss C. Seymour Bennett, who gave evidence on behalf of the defendant, said she was not a member of the deputation, but was on the top of an omnibus and saw the prisoner in the crowd and another lady, very much like her, about the same height, being held by the throat by a policeman, who was turning her round and using her as a kind of battering ram against the crowd, and she saw prisoner strike the constable. There was a great struggle, and two gentlemen were calling "shame" from the top of the omnibus.

Mrs. Mary Leigh said she saw Miss Shallard strike the constable and exclaim "Let her go," referring to herself, as she was being pressed forward by the throat by Constable No. 83 W.R. (the first witness), whose number she took at the time. There were marks on her throat at the time, and it was still swollen. She heard prisoner say, "Let her go" and "Don't ill-treat," but she did not see her knock constables' helmets off.

Miss Shallard was sentenced to fourteen days, the magistrate remarking there was no justification for the assault.

#### Mrs. Leigh.

Mrs. Leigh was next brought up, on a charge of striking a constable. The constable said she struck him without any provocation twice, and was about to give him a third blow when he arrested her. He said his jaw was still sore. Mrs. Leigh asked him if he remembered her asking him what game he thought he was playing when he jostled Mrs. Lawrence. He said he had not heard her. Mrs. Leigh asked could he tell her what officer had her by the throat. She said she warned him after the first blow if he persisted hurting her she would pay him. The witness denied that anyone had her by the throat at the time, he was perfectly sure of that. She was the first to lead off in bad behaviour. Mrs. Leigh asked if he remembered her saying, "If I am under arrest do your duty by taking me inside at once and so doing away with further assault." Witness remembered this, and admitted that after that they were amicable on the way to the station. Miss Dorothy Shallard, who gave evidence on the prisoner's behalf, said she saw the constable, who afterwards arrested herself, take hold of Mrs. Leigh by the throat and press her backwards, whilst another constable had her by the arms so that she could not retaliate. She called on him to let her go. He pressed her back because she was attacking another constable for ill-treating Mrs. Lawrence. He had been driving his knee into Mrs. Lawrence's back. She only saw her strike him once. She did not see him arrest her.

Nellie Godfrey gave evidence to the effect that she saw the officer seize Mrs. Leigh by the throat, and heard prisoner say "Let go." She did not understand that she was in custody. She heard her ask afterwards, "Am I under arrest?" She saw her strike him once with her left hand in the face after first warning him. Mrs. Leigh said she had seen the constable repeatedly making unnecessary onslaughts on Mrs. Lawrence, and if she had been a man she would not have been so mild, because he was decidedly acting foul.

Mr. Muskett read a list of Mrs. Leigh's previous convictions and said she was one of the worst cases with whom the police had to deal. She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine, the magistrate saying that another time he would have to make it hard labour.

Mr. Henle then intervened on behalf of Miss Susan Watt, and asked that her case might be dealt with owing to the fact that she held an official position in the Post Office, and that she was willing to be bound over. She was accordingly bound over to keep the peace and be of good behaviour on her own recognisance in the sum of £10.

Mrs. Emily Marshall, charged with breaking a window of the War Office, was the next to be brought in. Mrs. Marshall said she made her protest on account of the iniquitous Suffrage Bill, the Insurance Bill, and the Pitt-brow Bill. Mr. Muskett said he had no wish to aggravate the case; he read out previous charges, mentioning as he had done with other prisoners, the occasion when she



was brought up in November last and no evidence offered. Mr. Henle here intervened to protest against the occasion being mentioned. Because there was no evidence in support of the charge it must be taken that the defendant was innocent. He said this lady had only been before the Court once before where there had been anything proved against her, and pointed out that the motive which inspired her to break the law was certainly not an unworthy one. She was fined 40s. and 5s. damage, or ten days.

Mr. Henle added that in view of the fact that the prisoners had been detained at Bow Street for several days the commencement of this sentence and others should date from the first day, Wednesday, November 22. The magistrate refused.

The next prisoner was Miss Barbara Wylie, who was charged with breaking a window of the Home Office, value 10s. She said she did it as a protest against the damage Lloyd George and Asquith were seeking to do the women's cause. She was sentenced to a fine of 10s. and 10s. damage, or seven days in the second division.

Miss Mabel North was then sentenced to a fine of 10s. and 5s. damage, or seven days in the second division, for breaking two panes of glass in the Board of Trade Office.

Mrs. Lucy Campbell, Miss Bertha Ryland, and Miss Lillian Mande Hickling were next dealt with, on a charge of breaking windows at the Local Government Board Offices, doing damage to the extent of 15s., and were sentenced to a fine of 10s. and 5s. damage each, or seven days.

Mrs. Margaret Reynolds was charged with breaking a window of the Treasury Office, valued at 5s. She said it was the only way of drawing attention to their grievances, and their grievances were very urgent. She was sentenced to a fine of 10s. and 5s. damage, or seven days.

At the conclusion of the cases on Friday, Mr. Muskett said it had been represented to him that great hardship was being caused by the whole body of the women being brought to the court day after day without their cases being heard. He suggested that they should arrange to take about 50 each day and that the date on which the case should come up should be settled beforehand. Mr. Pethick Lawrence supported this appeal which was agreed to.

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Miss J. R. Gait and Miss Mary Dowling were charged with throwing stones at the War Office windows, but not breaking any. They were charged under the Police Act for throwing missiles. Mr. Frederick Taylor, from the War Office, said there were cleaners in the passages sweeping up, and working in the doorway. Cross-examined, he said the lights were turned out in the rooms, but were burning in the passages, as this was enough light. Miss Gait said they did it as a protest against the Government for the insult offered to women by the proposal of the Manhood Suffrage Bill. Miss Dowling said she did it as a warning to the Government that Irish women are awake, and demand votes under the Home Rule Bill, and that was the only way they could show the Government that they were awake. She was sorry to have to do such a thing, because it was against her nature. Fined 10s., or five days.

Miss Kate Cecilia Conway was next brought in, charged with trying to break through a police cordon. The prosecuting constable said she struck him in the face with her hand, possibly by accident. This was denied by defendant. Defendant said it was the only way in which they could protest against the action of the Government for the way they were treating the women's cause. She did her utmost to break through the line of police with a view to reaching the House of Commons, to protest there against the trickery and dishonesty of the Government with regard to the women's cause. Fined 10s., or seven days.

Miss Gertrude Stewart was then brought in, charged with breaking windows on the ground floor of the Home Office. She admitted the charge, and said that she did it deliberately, and should do the same thing again unless the Government withdrew their Manhood Suffrage Bill and introduced in its stead one giving votes to women on equal terms with men. Fined 10s., 10s. damage, or ten days in the second division.

Mrs. Ada Summers was next brought in, and charged with throwing a stone at the windows of the Home Office. The damage was 10s. Defendant said it was her first offence, but it would not be her last. She was the mother of five young children, and it was very hard for her to leave her home. She should never rest quietly at home again until women were treated with more respect. She had five young children, two sons. The magistrate said she was not setting them a very good example. Defendant said she was ashamed her sons should know that women were treated so scandalously. She would not have them grow up and think that she could stay quietly at home while women were treated so. She said her children were proud of her. Fined 10s., 10s. damage, or ten days.

Mrs. Patty Hall and Miss Dorothy Bennett were next charged with throwing stones at the windows of the Board of Trade Offices, the value of which was 5s. Miss Dorothy Bennett said they did it to show their disapproval of the Government's action in excluding women from the Reform Bill. Mrs. Hall also said she did it as a protest against the Government. Mrs. Hall fined 20s., 2s. 6d. damage, or ten days in the second division. Miss Bennett (as a first offender) fined 10s., 2s. 6d. damage, or seven days in the second division.

Miss Jane Short was then brought in, charged with breaking a window at the Home Office, the damage being 5s. She said she did it deliberately in protest against the atti-

tude of the Government towards votes for women. There were thousands of women whose lives are hell to-day because the Government is always too busy or too indifferent to go into the question. She should continue to protest until the vote was given. Fined 10s., 5s. damage, or seven days.

Mrs. Frances Baker was next charged with attempting to break through the police cordon just by St. Margaret's Church. Prosecuting constable said he arrested her after several attempts. Defendant said she came from the West of Ireland to join this protest, because she felt very strongly the injustice of the Government. The Magistrate: You came a long way to do an illegal action. The Defendant: I should not have come unless I thought it worth while. I feel that the condition of many thousands of women is exceedingly miserable because of the injustice of the law. Fined 5s., or five days.

The next two prisoners to be brought in were Miss Nora Armstrong and Miss Margaret Dickson, charged with throwing stones at Messrs. Pearson and Son's, Limited, the value being put at 22. Miss Dixon said that Miss Armstrong cracked the window, and she broke it. There was only one window broken. Miss Armstrong had been there before, and was fined 20s., 10s. damage, or ten days. Miss Dickson 10s., 10s. damages, or seven days.

Miss Mary Woolridge came next, and was charged with breaking a window at the Board of Trade Office, the damage being 5s. The defendant said to the magistrate, "I think you know why I threw the stone." Fined 10s., 5s. damages, or seven days.

The next to be brought in was Miss Annie Hancock, who was charged with trying to break through the police cordon at the top of Parliament Square. Fined 5s., or five days.

Miss Margaret Dow was then charged with breaking a window at the Horseguards. Defendant said that when walking down Whitehall the constable came running towards her with a woman. The woman said "This is the one." The constable said, "Come along." The defendant said what she had done she had done with a high moral motive, and it would not be malicious damage. Fined 10s., 7s. 6d. damages, or seven days.

Miss Marie Kerr was next charged with breaking a window of the public office in George Street, the damage being 5s. Defendant said she did it as a protest against the very unstatesmanlike attitude adopted by the present Government on the question of Women's Suffrage. It was entirely a moral question. Fined 10s., 5s. damages, or seven days.

Mrs. Leonora Cohen was then brought in, and charged with throwing stones through the window of the Local Government Board Office. Defendant said she objected to the word malicious. She fought for an hour and a half, and was thumped in the jaw by a policeman, and threw the stone as a last resort to save herself being trampled under foot. The magistrate remarked that the stone was not thrown near the place where she was struggling. Defendant said she tried first to get through, and fought for her life at the gate. Fined 10s., 5s. damage, or seven days. Defendant said she would go to prison.

Miss Constance Kerr was charged with throwing a stone at the window of the Local Government Office, the damage being 5s. Defendant said she threw the stone because she was tired of peaceable methods, which Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith did not understand; therefore, they had to adopt violent ones. Fined 10s., 5s. damages, or seven days.

Miss M. F. Rodney was charged with trying to break through the line of police near Palace Yard. Prosecuting constable said she struck him in the face twice. He arrested her and charged her with obstruction. Defendant said she eluded the constable's face because he was pulling her about unnecessarily. She was standing quite quietly upon the coping and thought she would be safe, but instead of that they pushed her about. She was standing by the police for protection. Fined 5s., or five days, for obstruction.

The next to be brought in was Miss Frances Price, charged with breaking a pane of glass in a street lamp in Bird Cage Walk, the value of which was 2s. The defendant said she wished to say that on behalf of the school teachers of the country and in the highest interests of the children of the State, she deliberately made an act of protest against the Government for the continued way in which women are being kept out of influence in education. That was her motive. Fined 5s., 2s. damages, or five days.

#### Accused of Shouting "Bravo."

Miss Nellie Godfrey was next accused of shouting "Bravo!" to a person who had been arrested. She pushed violently and tried to liberate the person arrested. Constable said he told her to let go, but she would not, so he arrested her. On being asked by the magistrate if she had anything to say about it, she said it was too late for words after the suggestion of a Manhood Suffrage Bill. Fined 5s., or five days, for obstructing police.

Miss Constance Nugent was then charged with trying to break through the line of police near Bridge Street. She refused to go away, and so he arrested her. Defendant said she did it as a protest against the attitude of the Government towards the Women's Movement. Fined 5s., or five days.

The next to be brought in was Miss Janette Steer, charged with trying to break through the police line near St. Margaret's Church. Defendant said to the magistrate that she should like to say she was not there as an observer, but on the defensive, against

a Government that has shamefully insulted the women of England. Fined 5s., or five days.

Mrs. Mansell Moullin and Mrs. Mary Boyd Dodgson were the next to be charged with trying to break through the police cordon. Mrs. Mansell Moullin said that she did not try to obstruct the police, they tried to obstruct her. She left the Carlton Hall with Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and she was proud to say that in spite of hundreds of police she stayed with her until Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was arrested. She said she would not turn back. Mrs. Dodgson said she wished to get to the House of Commons for the sake of her two daughters, whom she wished to be free citizens. Fined 5s., or five days each.

Miss Sophie Albert was then charged with trying to break through the line of police near Parliament Square. The prosecuting constable said she struck him on the cheek and shouted out "You beast." The defendant said the policeman struck her and she struck back. He said she struck him with her right hand, but she was left-handed. The Magistrate: You are charged with obstruction only. Fined 5s. or 5 days in second division.

Mrs. Edith Andrews and Mrs. M. Woltman were charged with trying to rush the barrier of police opposite St. Margaret's Church. Miss Andrews said she did it as a protest against the further enfranchisement of men before women were included. Fined 5s., or 5 days in second division each.

Mrs. Bessie Davies was charged with trying to break through the cordon of police opposite St. Margaret's Church. The constable said she sat on the pavement and also struck him in the face in the station yard. Defendant said she struck him because he was hurting her arm which had been very much hurt. Fined 7s., or 7 days.

Miss Rosalie Taylor was charged with trying to force her way through the police cordon near Palace Yard. She said she did it as a protest against the Manhood Suffrage Bill, not only on her own behalf, but on behalf of the women of Portsmouth, who feel that this is the latest insult to womanhood. Fined 5s., or 5 days.

Miss Taylor: "It is well worth the while." Miss Della MacDermott was charged with throwing a stone at the Board of Trade Office. When arrested she said, "I have not done half enough." Defendant said she did not think the constable saw her break it, but relied on the evidence of a small boy. The damage was 2s. 6d. Fined 10s., 2s. 6d. damage, or 7 days.

Prisoner said it was the only thing she could do to protest against the Government.

The next three were Miss Genie Sheppard, Mrs. Earl, and Mrs. Borden Turner, charged with throwing stones at the Treasury Office.

Defendants said they did it as a protest against the Government in leaving women out of proposed Suffrage Bill.

Miss Sheppard denied that her damage was malicious. Her motive was a political one. She had seen gross injustice and consequent suffering resulting from the inequality existing between men and women in the eyes of the law.

Mrs. Earl said she threw her stone and broke her window because she was so brutally treated on Black Friday, and because Mr. Asquith had dared to introduce a Home Rule Bill leaving women out.

Fined 10s., 2s. 6d. damage, or 7 days' imprisonment in second division.

#### Miss Evelyn Sharp.

Miss Jessie Landale Cumberland and Miss Evelyn Sharp were the next to be put in the dock, charged with breaking two windows of the War Office and two reflectors, doing damage to the extent of 35s. each.

Miss Cumberland said she had done it because she had been able to look into the sink of destitution and misery which women were in to-day, and no good could be done for them except through the Parliamentary vote.

Miss Evelyn Sharp said she had done it with a deep sense of the seriousness of what she was doing. She had done it for women who could not stand up for themselves, and although they might imprison her for what she had done on Tuesday night they could not imprison the cause that had made her do it. The magistrate imposed a fine of 10s. and 35s. damages each, or 14 days in the second division.

Miss Nancy Smart was then sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 5s. damage, or 7 days in the second division on a charge of breaking a window of the War Office. She said she had done it as a protest, and was quite prepared to do anything else.

Miss K. Keane was charged with breaking two panes of glass in the War Office, doing damage to the extent of 10s. She said she did it to show that Irish women intended to be included in the Home Rule Bill. She was sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 10s. damage, or 7 days.

Miss Mary Lindsay was then charged with breaking a pane of glass in the Privy Council Office, valued at 2s. 6d. She said she deeply regretted that the men of England made it necessary for women to take this course before they would take any notice of the grievances under which women and children suffered, and these grievances she felt very greatly. She was fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. damage, or five days.

Miss Minnie Turner was charged with breaking a window in the Home Office, doing damage to the extent of 23 10s. She said women could not do what they wished to do, namely, leave the world better than they found it, without the Parliamentary vote. She was fined 20s. and damages, 23 10s., or 21 days.

Miss Annie Briggs was sentenced to a fine of 10s. and 40s. damage, or 21 days, for breaking a window.

Nurse Mary Harmer was sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 10s. damage, or seven days, for breaking two panes of glass in the War Office. The said she had done it as a protest against the action of the Government and the wretched laws concerning women and children relating to the white slave traffic.

Miss Corrie Swain was then sentenced to a fine of 5s., or 5 days, for attempting to force her way through the police cordon. She said she did it as a protest against the Government excluding women from the Manhood Suffrage Bill.

Miss Anna Hutchinson was sentenced to a fine of 5s., or 5 days, for a similar offence.

Miss Edith Mary Davies, Miss Ellison Gibbs and Mrs. Ida Cairns were charged with throwing stones and breaking the windows of the Local Government Board Offices. Miss Davies and Mrs. Cairns were sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 5s. damage each, or 5 days, and Miss Ellison Gibbs was sentenced to a fine of 20s. and 5s. damage, or 21 days. But on Mrs. Marshall pointing out to the magistrate that Mrs. Marshall had been given only 14 days for exactly the same offence with the same past record this sentence was reduced to 14 days.

Miss Nestie Glover was next brought up, on a

charge of breaking a window at the Board of Trade Office, and was sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 5s. damage, or 5 days. She had done it because she objected to having her money taken from her against her will and spent for purposes she did not approve of.

The next prisoner to be put in the dock was Mrs. Edith Rigby, on a charge of breaking a window of the Local Government Board Office. She said her reasons for doing it were that Lloyd George had, as he had said, torpedoed the Bill demanded by all Woman Suffrage Societies so they had torpedoed his false friendship. She was fined 40s. and 5s. damage, or 21 days.

Mrs. Kate Dard was then sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 5s. damage, or 5 days, for breaking a window of the Local Government Board Office.

Miss Junie Allen had been arrested for undoing the bridles of the horses of the mounted police. She was sentenced to a fine of 10s., or 7 days. She said she thought they did not deserve punishment for what they had done, but commendation, and remarked if men had been treated as women had been treated by the Government, there would have been bloodshed and the Government, in continuing to ignore the demands of women, were asking for violence, and they were likely to get it.

Mrs. Alice Hawkins was then put in the dock, on a charge of throwing a stone and breaking a window of the Home Office. The prisoner said she did it as a protest against the Government excluding women from the Suffrage Bill. She was fined 40s. and 10s. damage, or 21 days.

The case of Mrs. Henrietta Hunt was the next to be heard. She was charged with breaking a window of the Local Government Board Office. She said she had worked for her living since she was ten, and that her mother had gone to her grave starved, and Mr. Lloyd George was going to make their lives further unbearable, so she had done it as a protest. She was fined 5s. and 5s. damage, or 5 days.

Miss Elizabeth Frisby was then brought up, on a charge of trying to force her way through the police cordon, and was sentenced to a fine of 5s., or 5 days.

Mr. John Young was then put in the dock on a charge of breaking through the police cordon and striking a constable who was arresting a prisoner. The constable also accused the prisoner with using bad language. The prisoner stated that the police evidence was absolutely false, and that it was the police who used bad language. He was sentenced to a fine of 20s., or 14 days.

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Miss Caroline Downing was charged with trying to break through the police cordon at Palace Yard. She said that it was a purely political action, in fact of Mr. Asquith's broken pledge and the insult he put upon women by bringing in a Manhood Suffrage Bill in response to women's demand. She said next time she would do worse.

Magistrate: "I hope not."

Fined 10s., or 7 days.

Miss Charlotte Bower was charged with throwing stones and breaking the glass of a lamp at the entrance to the Clock Tower. When arrested she said: "I was afraid I should not be able to do so well." She said that she considered Manhood Suffrage an outrage upon the women of England, and that she wished to show her utter contempt for the Government that could treat women in this way after they had worked 50 long years to obtain Women's Suffrage. Fined 10s., 10s. damage, or 7 days.

The next case to be taken was that of Miss Mary Beldon, who was charged with holding on to the bridle of a mounted police constable's horse. She said she was going to remain where she was. She was trying to get through cordon. Magistrate: "What do you say about it?" Defendant: "I plead not guilty." Fined 5s. for obstruction of the police, or 5 days. Prisoner said she would not pay the fine.

Miss Elison Graham was next charged with breaking a window at the Colonial Office. Damage, 21s. Defendant said the breaking of the windows was her protest. The magistrate said that on her own confession she had broken windows at the Admiralty and at the Colonial Office; but he was dealing with the one window at the Colonial Office, value 21s. Fined 10s., 21s. damage, or 14 days in the second division.

Mrs. Katherine Gatty was charged with breaking a window at Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., in Bridge Street. The damage was 24. Cross-examined by defendant, the inspector said he did not know anything about Tonyandy in Wales, where great damage was done to the police this time last year by stone-throwing. The magistrate asked the official from Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., whether the window was insured. The official said he could not say. The defendant asked if they would mind telling her whether the windows in the vicinity of the House of Commons were charged for at a higher rate than other windows by insurance companies.

The defendant said women's lives were of more value than windows. Last year she had a month for doing nothing and she swore she would never again be punished for doing nothing. The Magistrate: "Now you have done something."

Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said if there were a revolution in this country a much greater amount of damage would be done to private property. Magistrate: "We have not come to that yet." Fined 20s., 24 damages, or 21 days.

Miss Audrey Leland was charged with throwing stones and breaking the window of 47, Parliament Street, Messrs. Pearson and Son, Limited. She dropped a hammer on the way to the station. Mr. Muskett remarked that the hammer had been put into mourning (the handle was black).

Defendant said one window was already broken. Cross-examined by magistrate, the constable said the window was not broken before. The damage was put at £2 by Messrs. Pearsons. Fined 10s., 20s. damage, or 14 days in second division. Miss Leland said her action was a protest. At the present time the Government have nothing to fear from women but militancy, therefore militancy must be resorted to. The only way to stop militancy was to withdraw the Manhood Suffrage Bill and substitute for it a Government Bill giving equal franchise rights to men and women.

Miss Constance Craig was the next to be heard. She was charged with throwing a stone through the Treasury window. When arrested, she said she had done her duty. Defendant, in answer to the magistrate, said she did it as a protest against the Government for bringing in the Manhood Suffrage Bill. Fined 5s., 2s. 6d. damage, or 5 days.

Next came Mrs. Ena Shallard, who was charged with throwing a stone at the Treasury Office window and breaking one pane, the damage being 2s. 6d. When arrested, she said: "I have done my duty." In reply to the magistrate, Mrs.



Shallard said she did it as a political protest. Fined 5s., 2s. 6d. damages, or 5 days.

Mrs. Jane Atkinson was charged with breaking a window of the United Service Club, and fined 10s., £2 5s. damages, or 14 days.

#### A Police Mistake.

Miss Gertrude Williams was next charged with breaking a window of the post office in Parliament Street. She was defended by Mr. Henlé. The prosecuting constable said he saw her throw the stone and break the window, and that when he arrested her she said, "I thought I was a bit too quick for you." Cross-examined, he said that she had a handkerchief in her left hand, from which she took a stone and threw it at the post office window. The official from the post office said he had signed three charges for this window. He did not know the names.

Miss Williams was then sworn, and said she was a teacher by profession and lived with her mother. She was in Parliament Street that night, but not for the sake of taking any part in the demonstration. She came up to watch the police, as she had heard charges made against them on a former occasion. She did not throw a stone, she did not go for the purpose of throwing stones, she did not know that stones were to be thrown, and had no stones upon her. She denied saying, "I thought I was a bit too quick for you," and did not hear anyone else say it. Cross-examined by Mr. Muskett, the defendant said she was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, and attended the meetings. She thought she had found a great deal of truth in the statements concerning the police since she had been arrested in the manner described. She was not present at the last disorder. She had never been in Parliament Square before. Mr. Muskett said he accepted the lady's oath that she had no stone upon her, and she was discharged.

#### Not Wilful Obstruction.

Miss Barbara and Miss Nora Duval were next charged with trying to break through the line of police at Cannon Row. They were also defended by Mr. Henlé. The constable said the defendants said, "We mean to get through this way." Cross-examined by Mr. Henlé, the constable denied that they were pushed against him by the crowd. A second constable gave similar evidence. Cross-examined further by Mr. Henlé, he admitted that the crowd surged to and fro, backwards and forwards, but maintained that the defendants said, "We mean to get through this way." Miss Bertha Duval was then sworn, and said that she and her sister were spectators. They had been walking round Parliament Square for some time. They afterwards got to the corner of Whitehall. When the police began to clear the pavement, and they were pushed with the crowd. The police told them to move on, one way or the other. They wanted to go to Whitehall, but the constable pushed them and threw them into the cordon that was across Bridge Street, and the constable behind said, "Arrest these." Cross-examined by Mr. Muskett, defendant said that the reason they were there was that they were interested in votes for women, and were out to see what was taking place. Miss Bertha Duval was then sworn, and corroborated her sister's evidence. Mr. Henlé said it was his object to show that the obstruction was not wilful. He thought the denial of the defendants should carry great weight with the magistrate, because, as he would have seen, the suffrage prisoners were by no means anxious to deny what they had really done, believing it to be done in a righteous cause. It was acknowledged that there was a great tumult, and it was no crime for citizens to be out in a tumult. Anybody could be a spectator. He hoped his Worship would not consider it wilful obstruction. Fined 5s., or 5 days.

#### The Magistrate Accepted the Police Evidence.

Miss Elsie Duval was charged with catching hold of one of the prisoners who were being taken to Cannon Row, but was discharged.

Miss Charlotte Rice was then charged with

trying to break through the cordon of police by St. Margaret's Church. Fined 5s., or 5 days.

Dr. David Soskice, a Russian journalist and author, was charged with obstruction and also helping ladies to climb over the railings into the green. The Inspector who arrested him said he had been there about 40 minutes, and he had occasion to speak to him several times. Cross-examined by Mr. Henlé, the Inspector admitted that he had seen him speaking to a gentleman whom he identified as Mr. Brailsford. Dr. David Soskice was then sworn, and said he was a Russian journalist and author. He was there by chance, not to take any part in the demonstration. He met Mr. Brailsford in Parliament Square and they conversed on Russian politics. He said he was trying to help a lady who was in a fainting condition behind him, by pushing the people in front of him, so that he might save her from being crushed. When arrested he was clutched by the collar and pushed along, being almost choked. He denied assisting ladies to get over the green. Mr. Brailsford, journalist, next gave evidence, and corroborated the statements of the defendant.

The Magistrate accepted the police evidence, and said he was satisfied that Dr. Soskice had obstructed the police, and bound him over in his own recognisances.

Mrs. Florence Farmer was then brought up, on a charge of breaking a window of the Home Office. Constable said that when arrested she said, "I did it for the cause, and I shall do it again." The prisoner said she had not broken the window, although she had intended to do so. The damage was estimated at £3 10s. Prisoner disputed this and said that the caretaker at the time had said she had done 7s. 6d. worth of damage. She was sentenced to a fine of 20s. and £3 10s. damage, or 21 days.

Mary Stewart was charged with obstruction and with breaking a window outside the police station after her arrest. The prisoner said she should never feel obliged to keep any laws until women had a say in making them. She was fined 5s. and 5s. damage, or 5 days.

Miss Agnes Thomson and Miss Maud Shipley, for throwing stones at the upper windows of the offices of the Local Government Board, were fined 5s., or 5 days.

Mrs. Jennie Ball had broken a window at No. 55, Parliament Street. Prisoner said she thought it was much better to break a window than to go in Parliament Square and be treated as on past occasions, and she would not hesitate to break a window again. She was fined 10s. and 25s. damage, or 14 days.

Miss Elizabeth Thomson was charged with throwing a stone at the windows of the Local Government Board offices. The stone hit the framework, thus failing to break the window. Prisoner said for 40 years they had been waiting for a Bill to be passed, and found that constitutional ways were no use. She was fined 5s., or 5 days.

Mrs. Eleanor Adams and Miss Constance Bryer were charged with breaking windows of the Local Government Board offices. Mrs. Adams said she did it as a protest against the barefaced trickery of the Government. Miss Bryer said she did it because it was the only thing the Government understood, and she thought what Mr. Lloyd George said the other day was a direct incitement to riot. They were both fined 5s. and 5s. damage, or 5 days.

Miss Ethel M. Beckett was sentenced to 5s., or 5 days, for breaking through the cordon of police. She said she did it as a protest against the cowardly behaviour of the Government against defenceless women.

Mrs. Emily Duval was charged with breaking two panes of glass in the Local Government Board Offices, and on the way to the station she also threw stones at Nos. 45 and 47. Prisoner said she did not think it was any use calling a witness, for on the last occasion she had been sentenced to six weeks through the wilful perjury of one of the constables. Prisoner said if Mr. Lloyd George had

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not proposed Manhood Suffrage, leaving women out, these riots would not have taken place. Freedom they asked for, and freedom they should fight for. Capt. Gonne, who came up as a witness, said that injustice had been administered to the prisoner in that Court in February, 1909. She was sentenced to a fine of 20s. and 10s. damage, or 14 days.

Miss Billingham, who came in on crutches and was assisted into the dock by two constables, was the next to be dealt with. She was charged with

attempting to force her bicycle through the police cordon. The constable tried to turn her bicycle round, but could not get her hand off the wheel without hurting her, so he directed half a dozen police to pick her up and carry her to the station. Prisoner was sentenced to 5s., or five days.

The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield was the next to be brought up, on a charge of trying to force through the cordon and taking hold of the mounted men's horses and pulling them round. She said she did it as a protest, and she would be there every other

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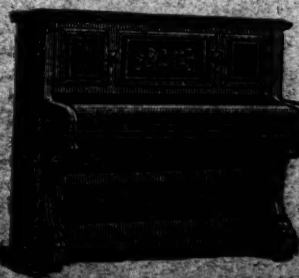
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time when a protest was necessary. She was fined 40s., or 14 days.

Miss Vera Holmes was the next to be brought up on a similar charge, and sentenced to 5s., or five days' second division. She said as the Government would not accept them as citizens no one could blame them for acting as outlaws.

Mrs. Grace Muriel Cook was sentenced to a fine of 5s., or five days, for obstructing the police. She said she did not recognise laws made by men whose salaries were paid by taxpayers.

Mrs. Helen Rice was charged with obstruction and sentenced to a fine of 5s., or five days in second division.

Mrs. Helen Cave was also sentenced to 5s., or five days in second division, for attempting to break through the police cordon.

Miss Edith Ball, who was arrested on the 23rd on a charge of breaking three windows in the Colonial Office, was sentenced to a fine of 20s. and £4 15s. damage, or 21 days. She said she did it as a protest against the unjust sentence on Mrs. Lawrence.

Mrs. E. Elliot was charged with obstruction and sentenced to a fine of 5s., or five days' second division. She said she felt it an honour to be allowed to go to prison in such a cause.

Miss Florence West was sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 10s. damage, or 10 days, for breaking a window in the Home Office.

Miss Jessie Gilling and Mrs. Sadd Brown were each sentenced to a fine of 5s. or five days' imprisonment.

Miss M. Violet Aitken was sentenced to a fine of 5s. or five days' second division for taking hold of the horse's bridle and attempting to turn it back.

Mrs. Edith MacLachlan was sentenced to a fine of 5s. or five days' second division for obstructing the police.

Mrs. E. Maud White was brought up on a charge of obstruction and sentenced to a fine of 5s., or five days' second division. She said she wished to protest as a worker and a wife and mother against the Government's action.

Miss Maud Joachim and Miss Alice Durham were then brought up on a charge of breaking windows and between them doing damage to the extent of £5 15s. Miss Durham was fined 10s. and £2 5s. damage, or 14 days; and Miss Joachim was fined 20s. and £2 5s. damage, or 21 days. Miss Joachim said she thought it was a lamentable thing that the Government should be allowed to go on provoking peaceful and respectable women to break the law.

Mrs. Brailsford was charged with obstruction. She asked the constable who arrested her if he was sure he recognised her, as she had met him just now on the stairs, and he had asked her her name. Another constable was called who confirmed the evidence of the first, and she was sentenced to 10s. or seven days' second division. She said she was there as a protest against the Government's action, and hoped every self-respecting woman would continue to protest.

Miss Evelyn Gladys Lloyd was next sentenced to a fine of 5s. or five days' imprisonment on a charge of obstruction.

Miss Ethel Tollemache was charged with breaking a window of the National Liberal Club. Prisoner said she disliked very much destroying property, but they were forced into the position of soldiers, just as Garibaldi was, by the circumstances, and she hoped the stone would be a

protest against the abuse of British freedom. She was fined 10s. and £2 damage, or 14 days.

Miss Clara Elizabeth Givern was next sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 5s. damage, or five days' second division, for breaking a pane of glass in the Local Government Board Office. She said she had done it as a protest against the Government's action.

Miss Maud Lloyd was sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 5s. damage, or seven days' second division, for breaking a window of the Local Government Board Office. The prisoner said these were perfectly deliberate and cold-blooded proceedings on their part, and they would continue to protest against a Government which would not let them have a say in the laws.

Miss Margaret Fison was also sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 5s. damage, or seven days' second division, for breaking a pane of glass in the Local Government Board Office.

Miss Helen Atkinson was charged with obstruction and sentenced to a fine of 5s., or five days.

Miss Janet Green and Miss Constance Lalo were then brought up on a charge of breaking a window in Parliament Street and doing damage to the extent of £3. They were each sentenced to a fine of 5s. and 10s. damage, or seven days.

The Misses Beatrice and Edith Pepper were next put in the dock on a charge of obstruction, and each sentenced to a fine of 5s., or five days.

Miss M. Macfarlane was also charged with obstruction and sentenced to a fine of 5s., or five days.

The cases heard on Wednesday afternoon and on Thursday and Friday will be reported next week.

#### A KINDLY DEED.

Mrs. Taylor, of Chipchase Castle, Wark-on-Tyne, is sending each of the north country prisoners a large shawl blanket. Suffragists suffered greatly from cold when in prison last winter.

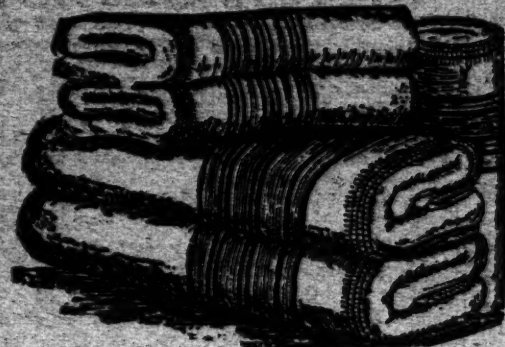
#### RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

On Tuesday morning Miss Margaret Haly, Miss Edith Downing, Miss May Riches Jones, Miss Annie Ainsworth, Miss Ethel Lowy, and Miss Katherine Broadhurst, were released at 8 a.m., and were welcomed at the gates of Holloway by many of their friends. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Palmer (Dublin), Miss Olive Walton, Mrs. Violet Whish, Miss Madeleine Rock, Mrs. Mary Morris (whose fine had been paid), Mrs. Mildred Mansel, Miss Emmie Wylie, and Mrs. Connery were released, and were given a warm welcome by their comrades.

As we go to press we hear that Lady Constance Lytton has been released.

Mrs. Zangwill writes to us to say that her contribution to the first number of the *Freemason* must not be taken to commit her in any way to the policy of that paper, with which she finds herself entirely out of sympathy.

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The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged:—

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Miss Sloane (Fete Fund) .....	1 1 0
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Membership fees .....	0 12 0
Total .....	£1,151 8 0

### IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

LONDON BRANCH.

Emerson Club, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.  
Hon. Sec.—Miss G. O'Donnell Hayes, 34, Grange Park, Kelling, W.

There will be a meeting at the Emerson Club, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., on Tuesday next, December 5, at 8 p.m. Irish women and men in London are earnestly invited to join this League and help to win enfranchisement for women under the proposed Home Rule Bill.

#### CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Phyllis Ayerton, 62, Edith Road, West Kensington. Miss Cynthia Maguire, 18, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.

The next members' meeting will be held on Wednesday, December 13, and the subject for speeches will be, "The Present Political Situation." Recent events have made paper-selling doubly important, and members are asked to make a special effort to keep the flag flying during the next few months.

### LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

December.				
Friday, 1	Chelsea, 2, Chelsea Court	At Home, Lady Melkiejohn	3 p.m.	
" 2	4, Clements Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Club, Miss Ross Leo	7.45 p.m.	
" 3	Criterion Restaurant, Grand Hall (Actress' Franchise League)	Lady Chances, Mr. Campbell Johnson, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B. Chair: Miss Janette Steer	3 p.m.	
" 4	Clapham, 84, Elspeth Road, Lavender Hill	Members and Friends	8 p.m.	
" 5	26, Fulham Road	At Home	2-9 p.m.	
" 6	Knockney Baths, Lower Clapton Road	Miss Fook	8 p.m.	
" 7	Harrow Road, Prince of Wales	Miss E. Wylie. Chair: Miss Guistrige	8 p.m.	
" 8	Hamstead, 178, Finchley Road	Work Party	8-10 p.m.	
" 9	High Barnet, Market Place	Miss Fahay	8 p.m.	
" 10	Kilburn, Victoria Road	Miss Kelly. Chair: Miss Watson	8 p.m.	
" 11	Kingston, Pitts Hall, Pitts Road	Miss Evelyn Sharp	—	
" 12	Norbury, At Home	Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Cather, Mrs. Cameron-Swan	3 p.m.	
" 13	Streatham, 37, Drewstead Road	Exhibition of Toys	3-6 p.m.	
" 14	Wimbledon Broadway, 9, Victoria Crescent	Annual General Meeting (Members and Associates only)	7.30 p.m.	
Saturday, 2	Fulham, Munster Road	Open-air Meeting	8 p.m.	
" 3	Harefield, Manor Park Road	Mrs. Kranich. Chair: Miss Jacobs	8 p.m.	
" 4	Hilford, Ballour Road	Miss Harvey	8 p.m.	
" 5	Whitehall Green Library	Miss Richard. Chair: Miss Hoffman	7.30 p.m.	
Sunday, 3	Wimbledon Common		3 p.m.	
Monday, 4	Croydon, Small Public Hall	Sir Francis Vane of Hutcon, Hugh Franklin, Esq., and others, Mr. Frank Wittey	8 p.m.	
" 5	Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. Christmas Fair and Fete	The Hon. Lady Johnston, Chair: the Lady Sybil Smith	2.15-10.30 p.m.	
Tuesday, 5	Nuffield Place, Edgware Road	Miss Kelly. Chair: Miss Burton	8 p.m.	
" 6	Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. Christmas Fair and Fete	H.H. the Rance of Sarawak, Chair: Mrs. Percy Daarmer	2.15-10.30 p.m.	
" 7	57, Upper Clapton Road, N.E.	Sewing Meeting	8.50-9 p.m.	
Wednesday, 6	Edgware, 72, Argyle Road	Committee and members	8 p.m.	
" 8	Harefield, Manor Park Road	Mrs. Penn Gaskell	8 p.m.	
" 9	Hilford, Barking, Hippo Road	Miss Haslam	8 p.m.	
" 10	Lewisham	Junior Conservative Association, debate, Miss New	8 p.m.	
" 11	Fulham, 50, Fland Street	Miss Abadam. Chair: Hon. Mrs. Harcourt	8.15 p.m.	
" 12	Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. Christmas Fair and Fete	Miss Elizabeth Perkins. Chair: Mrs. F. Cavendish Beninck	2.15-10.30 p.m.	
Thursday, 7	Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. Christmas Fair and Fete	Princess Seriatinsky. Chair: Dr. Ethel Smyth	2.15-10.30 p.m.	
Friday, 8	Knockney Baths, Lower Clapton Road, N.E.	Debate	8 p.m.	
" 9	Harrow Road, "Prince of Wales" (Joules)	Dr. Gordon Clark. Chair: Miss Bowerman	8 p.m.	
" 10	New Barnet, Railway Arch	Mrs. McKewen	8 p.m.	
" 11	Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. Christmas Fair and Fete	The Lady Isabel Hargreaves. Chair: Mrs. Barrett-Anderson	2.15-10.30 p.m.	
Saturday, 9	Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. Christmas Fair and Fete	Lady Knyvet. Chair: Mrs. Ayton	2.15-10.30 p.m.	

N.B. Owing to the Christmas Fair and Fete there will be no meeting in the London Pavilion on Monday or in the Stainway Hall on Thursday.



## WE DARE NOT WAIT.

As the time for the usual afternoon meeting drew near on Monday last, numbers of men and women, many of them strangers, were to be seen crowding into the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus. The speakers had an enthusiastic welcome. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who presided, after paying a magnificent tribute to the splendid women who took part in the protest of Tuesday last, dealt with Mr. Lloyd George's attack on the W.S.P.U. at Bath.

Miss Elizabeth Robins said it was surprising that some better reasoning was not brought to bear on this subject by men who were supposed to keep in touch with current events. If Mr. Lloyd George had understood the demand of the W.S.P.U., he would not have been guilty of talking about a "Tory Trick." The idea would be laughable, if it were not mad. For Mr. Lloyd George to misrepresent women was a poor way of championing them; it fogged the issue. "It is, therefore," said Miss Robins, "the duty of every man and woman to clear away these misrepresentations." Some people might say that this was a matter for the Press, but recently one noticed a reversion to that bad old system of misrepresentation, showing even in their description of last Tuesday's Demonstration. Miss Robins then, in her inimitable way, gave her own impressions of November 21, and said that the leaflet issued by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had played a remarkable part in bringing about a different attitude on the part of the police and public. One of the things most noticeable among the crowd at that Demonstration was the readiness to respond to the call printed on the leaflet. The difference between that night and just twelve months ago was like a miracle—that miracle was the work of the Suffragettes. Referring to those men who have raised their voices on behalf of the young girls who, they said, took part in this Demonstration, Miss Robins said she would like to remind them that their voices had never been heard in protest against bringing young girls into the streets for other reasons. To wait was more expensive than to replace broken glass.

Miss Annie Kenney gave an amusing account of the protest in Bath, and the meeting closed with a few words from Mr. Pethick Lawrence on the reason for the arrest of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. A full account of this, as revealed at Bow Street on Thursday in last week, will be found on page 143.

## HITCHIN BY-ELECTION.

## RESULT.

Lord Robert Cecil (U.)	5,553
Mr. T. D. Gray (L.)	2,909
Unionist maj.	1,532

Result in Dec. 1910: Dr. A. P. Hillier (L.U.), 5,255; T. D. Gray (L.), 5,945. U. Majority, 1,991.

Suffragists all over the country will rejoice at the splendid victory in the Hitchin division, where Lord Robert Cecil has been returned by a great majority. Lord Robert Cecil has always been a friend to the cause of woman suffrage, and those who worked in the constituency to keep the Liberal out are to be heartily congratulated on the result of their campaign.

## CHRISTMAS FAIR AND FETE.

(Continued from page 139.)

## MILLINERY.

Sec. Mrs. Reginald Pott, 11, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington.

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Messrs. Derry & Toms are kindly lending all the hat stands.

## PRESENTS FOR MEN.

Sec. Miss Billing, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

Will N. and W. Kent and N. Islington friends

buy Christmas presents for their men folk at this stall? Very gratefully acknowledged:

J. Wedgwood, Esq. pictures: Mrs. Jacks, 5a, per Mrs. Bodford, 4a; Miss Henderson, 2a, 6d.;

Miss Phillips, 1a, 6d.; Miss Palmer, 2a; Miss Hatten, 1a; Miss Davis, 6d.; Miss Sharman, 2a, 6d.;

Mrs. Haakill, goods: Miss O'Brien, goods: Miss Frandall, 5a; Miss Finley, 5a; Miss M. Henderson, 2a, 6d.;

Miss Davies, 2a; Miss K. Wedgwood, 10a; Miss W. H. Wood, 2a, 6d.;

Miss Cranford-Hill, 1a; Miss Dorothy Wharton, goods: Miss Dawson and Miss Wilkes' contributions.

Also contributions presented from: Miss E. Latham, Miss Chubb, Miss Davis (Barnes), Miss W. Kent, Miss M. Kent.

## I.L.P. AND ADULT SUFFRAGE.

The following is the text of resolution already referred to in VOTES FOR WOMEN which has been passed by the National Administrative Council of the Independent Labour Party:

"That in view of the Prime Minister's statement in regard to proposed franchise reform, the National Council of the Independent Labour Party insists strongly that no measure will be acceptable which does not include both men and women, and urges that proposals for franchise extension which do not confer citizenship upon women should be definitely opposed.

"The Council therefore calls upon the Government to introduce not a Manhood Suffrage Bill, but a genuine measure of Adult Suffrage establishing political equality between the sexes.

"The Council resolves to inaugurate a national campaign throughout the country in favour of full and complete political democracy."

## THE LABOUR LEADER.

Under the title "Manhood or Adult Suffrage?" the Labour Leader for November 24 says:

"The various replies of the Prime Minister on the Suffrage question leave matters much where they were. The N.A.C. resolution embodies the opinion of the average member of the party, and we are glad to notice that organised action is to be taken by the I.L.P. The Government must not be allowed to play with this question any more. To talk at this time of day of Manhood Suffrage is to insult every woman in the country. The Prime Minister says the Cabinet is divided about Woman's Suffrage and therefore nothing can be done. A Cabinet has to take action on many matters by majority vote without absolute unanimity being secured. We must unite the Cabinet on this question and that can only be done by outside pressure. The I.L.P. should throw itself valiantly into this campaign. The action of the Government has wiped out all differences in our ranks over policy, and we are all at one as to the line of advance. The purpose of our campaign is to compel the Government to bring in a genuine measure of political democracy, establishing the political equality of the sexes. Here are the three cardinal points: (1) Any fresh extension of the franchise to men that still leaves women deprived of the rights of citizenship should be strongly opposed. (2) We should not be content to wait for amendments to a Manhood Suffrage Bill, since adult suffrage can only pass as a Government measure. (3) We must create such public opinion and bring such organised pressure to bear on the Government that they will be obliged to tear up their proposed Manhood Bill and bring in a full measure of political justice giving votes to men and women. The scene in Parliament Square on Tuesday should make us all blush with shame for the honour of our country and send us with renewed enthusiasm to our task."

## NORWICH I.L.P.

The Norwich branch of the I.L.P. has passed a resolution calling upon the two members for Norwich to demand the immediate abandonment of the proposed Manhood Suffrage Bill, and the substitution for it of a measure of genuine adult suffrage.

sent in such charming toys and dolls of all descriptions during the week. All who promised plum-puddings, etc., have not yet sent in their contributions, and they are asked to do so by tomorrow (Saturday) morning without fail. The same applies to all unavoidably belated gifts. The names of the successful competitors in the doll and toy competition will be given later.

## ANTIQUARY STALL.

Mrs. Thomas, Llanwrda Park, Newport. Gratefully acknowledged—"Vale of Clwyd" Toys: 1s. Fund—Miss M. Barrett, 1s.; Miss Stevens, 6d.; Miss J. Fontaine, 1s.; Miss O. M. Fontaine, 1s.; Miss Hester Gunn, 10s.; Mrs. Ernest Lyne, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Joseph, 10s. 6d.; Mr. Evans, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Finlay, 3s.; Mrs. Sutherland, 1s.; Miss Wade Jones, 1s.; Mrs. Davies, 1s.

## ARTS AND CRAFT STALL.

Miss Blacklock, 308, King's Road, Chelsea. Lady Meiklejohn has kindly consented to be the patron of the Arts and Craft Stall, and will assist in the selling. The secretaries wish it to be clearly understood that all framed pictures, oil, water colour, or black and white should be sent to the Chelsea Stall, No. 41. If unpacked they can go straight to the Portman Rooms on December 2, or between the hours of 8 and 10 a.m. on December 4. Labels can be obtained at the Chelsea Office, 308, King's Road. Miss Sylvia,

Pankhurst has arranged that wall space shall be reserved for them, and Miss Hays and Miss Lillian Sheppard will superintend the hanging. Among the pictures already received are eight framed drawings by Laurence Housman, illustrative of his new book. Miss Florence White has promised to take orders during the Fête for miniatures and Miss Lillian Sheppard for portraits of animals. The Quick Sketch Portraits will be done by Mrs. Temple Bird, Miss Margaret Forbes, Miss Kathleen Streetfield, and Miss Avern Pease.

## HERTFORDSHIRE STALL.

Houses 1d and Furnishing. Sec. Mrs. Impay, 2, Whinbush Road, Hitchin, Herts. Many thanks for gifts of money and contributions from the following:—Lady Sybil Smith, Mrs. MacLachlan, Mrs. Henslowe, Miss Thompson, Miss Hamilton, Nurse Walker, Miss G. Jewell, Miss J. Llewellyn, Miss Brown, Miss Chambers, Mrs. Willson, Miss Flounden, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Baines, Mrs. T. Lucas, and the Bournemouth W.S.P.U. Miss Porter, "Redcroft," Baldock Road, Letchworth, writes that the amount local members set out to get for Fête and Fair has been more than realised. Quite a number of friends viewed the goods at Mrs. Moncaster's, Tollerhott, on Friday afternoon, and seemed pleased with the collection. The best thanks to all those who have given their money and time so generously.

Ladies' National Association for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, and for the Promotion of Social Parity.

## A Public Meeting

WILL BE HELD AT

MORLEY HALL, 26, GEORGE ST., HANOVER SQUARE.

On Tuesday, December 5,

WHEN

Madame AVRIL DE SAINTE-CROIX

(Secretary, French Committee of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, Member of La Commission Extraparlamentaire du Régime des Mœurs 1903-7, Convener of the International Standing Committee on Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women, Secretary of the French International Council of Women)

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS IN FRENCH ON

"Les Lois et les Mœurs; L'Unité de la Morale."

The Chair will be taken at 5 p.m.

All are welcome.

LADIES WHO APPRECIATE PARIS FASHIONS should make it a point to visit

**KATE NEWTON,**  
151-153, GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W.

The House, par excellence, to obtain Paris Model Gowns of entrancing beauty and high-class workmanship at real Bargain Prices.

By special arrangements with Maison Worth, Drecol, Beer, Boue Sours, Douillet, Grunwaldt, Revillon, and others, Mme. Newton is enabled to offer their

World-Famous Creations at one-fifth of the original prices.

Day and Evening Gowns, Tailor-mades and Theatre Coats (each different and bearing the mark of individuality of the respective house) in a bewildering range. Fur garments in Sable and less costly Furs (all original Paris Models and containing only picked Skins) at one-half of their usual value.

**WEDDING GOWNS AND TROUSSEAUX A SPECIALITY.**

Chic, Quality, and Value combined.

It will pay you to call.

Courteous attendants. In urgent cases any number of Gowns can be altered to fit in less than 24 hours.

**KATE NEWTON,** 151-153, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.

No connection with any other concern.



**THE LAST WORD IN SOAP**

Try FLAKO this week on your Woollens, Flannels, Laces, Silks, and Fine Fabrics.

**WON'T SHRINK FLANNELS.**

AN EXCELLENT HAIR WASH.

From all Grocers. 1d. & 3d. Packets.

If your tradesman cannot supply Flako at once, send 6d. stamp to "Flako," for sample packet. Post free.

**JOHN KNIGHT, LTD.** Soap Makers by Appointment to H.M. King George V.  
THE ROYAL PRIMROSE SOAP WORKS, LONDON.

Full and descriptive Programme of Christmas Fair and Festival, Price 2d., on Sale at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road.



### W.S.P.U. SPECIAL COLOUR STALL.

Secs.—Miss Fergus and Miss Vibert, 23, High Street, Hampstead.

Acknowledged with warm thanks:—Mrs. Fergus, £2 (second donation); and parcels from Miss Collier, Mrs. Child, Miss Murch and Mrs. Whitten. Miss Fergus and Miss Vibert will be glad if any members can send further donations in money or goods.

### OLD FOLK'S STALL.

Sec.—Mrs. Keeling, 24, Bishop's Mansions, Fulham, S.W.

To-day (Friday) the stall goods will be on view at the shop, 905, Fulham Road, 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Members and friends are invited to attend. Friends are particularly requested not to send goods direct to the stall, but to send them to 905, Fulham Road, even if they are late, in order to avoid confusion. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Sydney Woolf, 5s.; Miss Ross, 2s. 6d.; Miss Richards, goods; Mrs. Beale, goods; Miss Petherick, goods; Mrs. Cullerne, goods; Mrs. Smith, goods; Miss Traves, goods.

### SOAP, SCENT, & HANDKERCHIEFS.

Sec.—Miss Wilson, 5, East Cliff, Dover.

The Soap Tablets Collection Competition was a great success and will furnish a large proportion of the soap for the stall. The first prize (5s.) was awarded to Miss Marjorie Key, who had collected 246 tablets, value £4 10s. 6d.; the second prize, (2s. 6d.) to Miss Wilson, 125 tablets, value just over £2. The following competitors were highly commended: Miss Worsfold, Miss Perks, Mrs. Joseph, Miss Harris. Gratefully acknowledged: Canterbury members: Mrs. Wells, soap and handkerchiefs; Mrs. and Miss Lavender, soap; Mrs. Jones, handkerchiefs and soap; Miss Perks, soap and scent; Mrs. A. J. E. Wallis, soap, scent, handkerchiefs. Folkestone members: Miss Bishop, soap and scent; Miss Edwards, soap; the Misses Wilks, 5s. Lymington member: Miss Shillingford, soap, scent and baskets of handkerchiefs. Dover members: per Dr. Annie Brunyate, £1 1s.; Miss Cooke, 2s. 6d.; Miss Ritchie, soap; Miss A. Whishaw, handkerchiefs. Many thanks, too, to Mrs. Jennings of Herne Bay, for donations of soap, and also 1s. to Mrs. Rowe of Hammer Smith, lavender bags, and to Miss Ethel Birnstingl for box of lavender bags.

### BLOUSE STALL.

Miss Jessie Pease, 27, Goswell Road, E.C.

The stall secretary wishes to thank the following for contributions: Mrs. Dawson, Miss Flatman, Miss E. Pease, Miss Macadam, Miss P. Allen, Mrs. Tucker, Miss G. Armitage, Miss C. Gooday, Miss M. Eddowes, Mrs. J. Ford, Miss Smyth.

### BOOK STALL.

Secs.—Miss Grales and Miss Evelyn Sharp, 143, Church Street, Kensington, W.

Gratefully acknowledged:—Books: from Miss Estelle Ross, Miss D. Hall, Miss Lynch, Mrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, Miss Smallwood, Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss Brewster, Mrs. Standish O'Grady, Miss E. Reay, Miss Sayle, Miss L. Taylor, Miss Sewall, Mrs. Desmond Humphreys, Miss Almon Hensley, Mrs. Steel, Miss E. Somerville, Mrs. C. N. Williams, Mrs. Archibald Little, Mrs. Swiney, Miss C. Wallace Dunlop, Miss Martin, Miss Louie Bennett, Mrs. Dove Wilcox, Mr. Gerald Gould, Mr. Keighley Snowden, Mr. R. Buckley, Mr. Melchior Macbride, The Lotus Tea Rooms, Stead's Publishing House, Messrs. Methuen, and anonymous donors of three books left at the Pavilion Theatre, and four books sent by post; also the following: Mrs. Gover, 5s.; Miss L. Hall, 1s.; Miss Evelyn Sharp, £2; Mrs. Tite, 10s.

### GUESSING AND COMPETITION.

Mrs. Cameron-Swan, 2, Station Bldg., W. Croydon.

The organisers of this stall will be very glad of gifts of puzzle games and new or complete second-hand jigsaws. Will members and friends each give at least one of these things, or else some dainty gift suitable for a prize? Miss Slay is thanked for two pretty prizes, and Mrs. and Miss Slade for promises.

### LACE, EMBROIDERY AND ART METAL WORK.

Sec.—Miss Florence E. Cobb, 2, North St., Quadrant, Brighton.

Contributions have been coming in so well this week that the secretary has found it impossible to acknowledge them all by letter. It is hoped that friends will accept this acknowledgment for all their kind help. The sale of articles made at the sewing parties and of home-made sweets realised over £4 10s., and the stall has now reached the minimum value for which members have striven, viz., £100. The following are thanked for goods received during the week: Miss A. T. Allen, Mrs. C. W. Allen, Miss G. Allen, Miss Phoebe M. Allen, Miss C. Andrews, Mrs. Archdale, Miss G. Armitage, Miss Barnett, Miss R. Beach, Miss A. H. Bennett, Miss B. Berry, Miss D. Bowker, Mrs. Browning, Miss Rita Browning, Mrs. Burtenshaw, Mrs. Cairns, Miss Maude Dyball, Miss Evans, Mrs. Holden, Miss Newman, Miss Norton, Miss Powell, Miss Rae, Miss B. M. Rendle, Mrs. Schofield, Miss D. Sloane, Mrs. F. B. Stevens, Miss K. Stevens, Miss Stewart, Miss L. Tyson, Miss M. Whitelaw, Miss Hope Wiseman, Miss Young.

Contributions gratefully acknowledged:—Box of hatpins in the colours, from Mrs. Harverson; a pair of knitted vests, from a sympathiser in Dumfries; an exquisite piece of lace and set of d'oyles in the colours, from Dr. Mary Parsons; parcel of golliwog penwipers, from Miss E. A. Bloomfield; some odd pieces of jewellery, from Mrs. Candlin; some embroidered boxes, hand-made baskets, and embroidery work, from Miss Lovenden; silver-back brushes and a few miscellaneous articles from Mrs. G. M. Smith; photo frames and salt cellars, from Mrs. Moore; three parcels of beautifully embroidered and hand-made articles, from Mrs. Eglington; a parcel of slippers, socks, ties, &c., from Miss Constance Ward; half-dozen handkerchiefs, cases, half-dozen hand-painted d'oyles, from Miss Dorothy Fulford Eales; hand-embroidered bag, from Miss Susan Carpenter; embroidered photo, from Miss Anderson; contributions from Miss Morvan, including a workbag made by herself; a miscellaneous parcel has also been received from York; one dozen paper knives, from Miss Lennox; one fretwork birdcage, from Miss A. Connor-Smith.

Bournemouth members by making bags; underclothing, woollens, household necessities, children's clothing; cushions and embroidery, have contributed £11 18s. 6d.

The Preston members have contributed £12 worth in articles and nearly £2 in money to the Leicestershire Stall as their share of the Christmas Fete and Fair.

### MISS VIDA GOLDSTEIN.

Our readers, and especially members of the W.S.P.U., will greatly regret to hear that Miss Vida Goldstein leaves London for Marseilles on December 6, en route for Victoria, Australia. It is now almost twelve months since Miss Goldstein first came to England, and she has endeared herself to the hearts of many. She will carry with her the best wishes of her British sisters to the women in Australia who are already enfranchised, and who are making such good use of their vote. Her last message to the W.S.P.U. at the Albert Hall on November 16 will not soon be forgotten—it was, "Never, never, never compromise with principle."

### FROM MRS. PANKHURST.

Mrs. Pankhurst writes from America:—This latest move of the enemy is so dastardly that I feel sure it will mean a great growth of the militant forces. How low a value they really put upon women when they judge us from their own human standard! Can they not see the deep insult of a Manhood Suffrage Bill after all that has happened? It is difficult to be away in this great crisis. . . . You have no idea how strange it all is to me, to go from State to State with all the different conditions, and each time I move on have the wrench caused by leaving after I have become interested in the particular problem of the place. I grow more and more interested in American women; they are very wonderful in their possibilities, so childlike and yet so clever. . . . Well, perhaps the things go together. You find women as old as I am attending classes on all sorts of subjects, and in this place, which in England would be an ordinary provincial town, there are clubs of women where they study art, literature, and science! And then how kind all these people are, how hospitable—motor-cars at one's disposal, flowers pouring in! Were it not that I long to be in the thick of work at home, I should be happy.

### SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Education Mistress—Miss Rosa Lee, 43, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Secretary—Miss Hale, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The subject for to-night's class will again be "The Present Position of the Movement," and speakers are asked to deal with the most recent events. Next week there will be no class, as the Christmas Fair and Fete will then be on. Miss Lee's Private Classes (open to members of the W.S.P.U. only) take place every Saturday at 4 p.m. and every Tuesday at 7.45, by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton at 41, Norfolk Square, W.

### RULES.

1. Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible.
2. The Class is held at 4, Clements Inn, Room 72, every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
3. Entrance fee, 2d. weekly, proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
4. The Library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

### MEN PROTEST AT STEINWAY HALL.

A meeting of the Men's Political Union was held at the Steinway Hall on Monday last, to protest against the treatment of the women by the Government. Mr. Frank Rutler (in the chair) explained that the best way to treat a Government was not to take the crumbs but to insist upon a whole meal, and that was why the M.P.U. supported the policy of the W.S.P.U., and why they rejoiced in the splendid protest made by the women on Tuesday, November 21.

Mr. Hugh Franklin and Mr. Victor Duval (who was presented with a frame containing the five summonses, issued to his mother, his three sisters, and himself, for their action last Tuesday) also spoke.

### WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

Central Office: 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane.

The Committee of the Women's Tax Resistance League announce a "John Hampden" dinner at the Hotel Cecil on December 12 at 8 o'clock. Particulars will be found on page 142. The following ladies have kindly consented to be hostesses: Mrs. Hertha Avron, M.I.E.E., Mrs. Stanton Coit, Miss Eva Moore, the Baroness de Bertouch, Lady Meyer, Mrs. French Sheldon, F.R.G.S., H.H. the Rane of Sarawak.

### THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 114. President—Mrs. Forbes Robertson.

Organising Secretary—Miss G. M. Condon.

A meeting will be held in the Criterion Restaurant, Grand Hall, to-day, Friday, at 3 p.m., at which Miss Rosa Lee will, by special request, repeat her rendering of "The Awakening," which was so much appreciated at the last At Home. Mrs. Gerald du Maurier will be the hostess. Lady Chance, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mr. Campbell-Johnson will be the speakers, and Miss Janette Steer will take the chair. The third Birthday Party of the League will take place at the Criterion Restaurant on Friday, December 15, at 2.30 p.m. There will be a musical and dramatic entertainment, organised by the Pay Department. Among those who have already promised their services are: Madame Alice Esty, Miss Fanny Wentworth, Miss Christine Hawkes, Miss Maria Cunningham, Miss Grace Jean Crocker, Miss Marjorie Clements, Miss Phyllis Burke, and Mrs. Sara Raleigh. Tickets, including tea and entertainment, 1s. each.

### QUALITY AND VALUE.

A perusal of the illustrated catalogue of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company—which can be obtained post free from 112, Regent Street, London, W.—convinces one that purchasers of Gem Jewellery and Gold and Silver Plate may there obtain the utmost value for their money. (Advt.)

### WEATHER-PROOF KITS.

Professional and business women, lady travellers and sportswomen, to whom weather-proof clothing, light in weight and warm to wear, is essential to health and success, should pay a visit to Samuel Bros., 65 and 67, Ludgate Hill, and personally examine the quality and cut of the garments specially designed for their requirements, for Samuel Bros. are noted specialists in coats and costumes which are absolutely impervious to rain and snow, and yet permit at the same time the free circulation of the air.

Now that the winter sports season is almost here, Samuel Bros. are ready with a fine selection of garments for skating, lugeing, tobogganing, skiing &c. The firm provides a splendid outfit at a half the prices charged in Switzerland, and as the snow difficulty is specially felt when skiing, the outfit is intended to ensure the maximum of comfort when indulging in that exciting pastime. The material used is the famous Onne Tempens, which can be most accurately described as a densely woven compact woollen fabric, very closely resembling the covert coating style. It is comfortable and elastic in wear and not the least bit cumbersome. It is absolutely impervious by rain or snow, and a guarantee to this effect is given with every garment made from it, whether for man, woman or child. The price of the Onne Tempens ski-ing skirt and knickerbockers, which are made with all the finished excellence of Mowbray's ladies' tailoring department, is exceedingly moderate, for three guineas cover the cost of both garments, while a three-quarter coat, of latest cut and style, may be had for 52s. 6d.—a garment which is a delightful alternative to the ordinary woollen coat. We need hardly remind readers that Samuel Bros., whose address is at 65 and 67, Ludgate Hill, E.C., are readily accessible by tube, tram, train or bus from all parts of London.

### THE PEN TO USE.

An exceptionally pleasing and always appropriate gift is a famous "Swan" Fountain Pen. It is one of those articles that may be chosen from not one but several on the firm's list. The busy woman must write however many typists she may have at call. There are still cheques and letters to sign, notes to make and personal letters to send. The clergyman, lawyer, doctor or book-keeper especially: need good pens—not one but more. A change of pen is always restful, and all of us are childishly delighted

with a pen that runs on without effort. So might we go through the entire list of the world's social scale and find that a "Swan" would suit each and every one. We emphasize "Swan" not only because it has the merit of being the best and most reliable—but because our friends will recognise that we have chosen nothing short of the premier brand, and that in itself is a subtly pleasing and graceful attention. Another point to recommend such a gift is that the price is right—10s. 6d., or if we choose £20 or most any price between, according to the nature of the relationship or the sum we wish to expend. The newest "Swan" is the Safety pattern which does not require being carried in an upright position. We recommend every reader to obtain a list of "Swans" from his or her stationer, or from the makers, Maber, Todd & Co., 79 and 80, High Holborn, London, or branches.

### ELIZABETH.

Madame Elizabeth, of 45, South Molton Street, who was one of our earliest advertisers, makes a special study of children's garments; an idea of the smart cut and finish will be gathered from a glance at her advertisement on page 138. Her school outfits, as well as her delightful and quaint party frocks, should appeal to those who appreciate grace and simplicity.

### SCHWEPPE'S, LTD.

The famous Pitkeathly mineral springs, so long noted for their wonderful medicinal qualities, have recently been purchased by one of our advertisers, Schweppe's, Ltd., the well-known table water manufacturers. These mineral wells—5 in number—are said to be the oldest medicinal waters in Scotland. The history of Strathcarron records that early in the eighteenth century the elders of the parish were deputed to act as special constables to bar crowds of Perth people crossing the river en route for the wells on Sundays. The part of Strathcarron in which Pitkeathly is situated is in the immediate vicinity of the seats of Moncrieffe, Kilgraston, Freeland, Dunbarney, Invermay, etc.

### MRS. OLIVER.

Mrs. Oliver, of 115, New Bond Street, who is now holding a special show of smart but useful hats and coats and skirts for both town and country wear, was the first dressmaker and milliner to advertise in VOTES FOR WOMEN. Mrs. Oliver is keenly interested in all questions relating to women and women's wear, and both she and her staff are prepared at any time to suggest smart and practical garments to the visitors to her showrooms.

"Appetite comes with eating" when the meal is enjoyed. Nothing else brings out the flavour of the viands, gives such a zest to the meal as does the use of good, freshly-made mustard—Colman's D.S.F. Mustard.



Good Mustard "draws out" the flavour of the meat—does not disguise it like many other so-called appetisers. It is appetising because it not only puts an edge on the appetite, but also because it makes the food more appetising.

# Colman's mustard

D. S. F.

MARK YOUR LINEN!  
Security against theft, loss or mistake.  
THE "QUEEN" RECOMMENDS  
JOHN BOND'S  
CRYSTAL PALACE  
MARKING INK  
WITH OR WITHOUT HEATING  
WHICHEVER KIND IS PREFERRED  
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS & AWARDED  
45 GOLD MEDALS, etc., for SUPERIORITY.  
GIVEN AWAY  
and enclosed with every 6d. & 1s. Bottle a Voucher entitling  
purchasers to their Name or Monogram Rubber Stamp,  
with Pen and Brush. Also with 1s. Stamp then Rubber  
and Pen. 6d. by all Stationers, Chemists and Stores.

Trust the man  
behind the boot.



## NORWELL'S "PERTH" BROGUES

Dainty and durable footwear for ladies. The "Perth" Grampian brogue shoe, with buckle and 1 bar instep strap, is the ideal shoe for any outdoor wear. Flexible, neatly made, dry, 15/6 post paid.

The Golling Brogue, lacing, square nails, stoutly made, absolutely waterproof, flexible, in black or brown water-proof calf skin, an ideal golf shoe, price 15/6, post paid.

Write for free catalogue to-day. We make many interesting studies in ladies' and children's footwear.

NORWELL'S Shoe Manufacturers,  
PERTH, N.B.  
Established over 100 years.

ALL BRITISH MANUFACTURE  
**MOLASSINE**  
Dog & Puppy  
Cakes, Hound  
Terrier and  
Puppy Foods  
SUITABLE  
FOR ALL STAGES  
THE ONLY FOODS  
THAT DOGS NEED  
Add by all Good Meatmen, Grocers,  
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THEY AID DIGESTION  
KEEP DOGS HEALTHY AND  
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IN FINE CONDITION  
ERADICATE WORMS AND ALL  
INTERNAL PARASITES  
PREVENT DOGS FROM  
SMELLING UNPLEASANT  
ODOURS.  
Free from Drugs  
or Medicaments  
of any kind  
MOLASSINE  
MEAT gives  
Bulky Strength



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s.; 1d. per word for every additional word. (Extra insertions for the price of three.)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**MISS NELLIE SARGENT.**—Steinway Hall, Evening of Recitation and Song. December 12, 8.15. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 1s., at Hall, or Miss Nellie Sargent, 5, Middleton Road, Camden Road, N.

**THE Programme of the Christmas Fair and Festival** is on sale at The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road. Price 2d. Post free, 3d.

**WILL** the member who took charge of a Gold Oath Brooch found at the Pavilion Meeting Nov. 20, kindly send it without delay to Miss Kerr, Lost Property, Department, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand?

## BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

**BARON'S COURT, BOSCOMBE, BOURNE-MOUTH.**—High-class Boarding Establishment. Moderate.

**BOARD RESIDENCE** offered by lady to students, visitors to London, and others. Terms moderate. Miss Kilbey, 5, Guilford Street, Russell Square.

**BOURNEMOUTH** (near station).—Comfortable homes for lady or gentlemen at limited rates. Reduction to married couples or sisters. Alpha, P.O., Westmoor, Dorset.

**BRIGHTON.**—Board-residence or Apartments. Terms moderate. Special care to those needing rest. Terms to suit. Members' recommendation. Mrs. Wright (W.S.P.U.), "Netherholme," Preston Drove.

**BRIGHTON.**—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms 25s. to 30s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

**EUSTON SQUARE, 19.**—adjoining Euston Station, 3 minutes Kings Cross and St. Pancras. Bed-room, breakfast bath, attendance, 3s. 6d. single; 6s. double. References given.

**FOLKESTONE.**—Comfortable Board-residence or private apartments for those, delicate or otherwise, wishing to visit at seaside. Personal attention. Moderate. —Rogerswood, Castle Hill Avenue.

**FOLKESTONE, Trevorra, Bouverie Road West.**—Board-residence or private apartments. Excellent position, close to sea, lawn, and theatre; separate tables. —Expendable, Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

**FURNISHED APARTMENTS for Ladies.**—Baths, piano, meals optional. Terms very moderate. In quiet street, one minute from buses and tram. —11, Benedict Road, Brighton.

**LIBERAL Minded, Domesticated Lady** offers another room in comfortable house, near station, convenient country and town; very quiet. —L. Bankfield, Cavendish Road, Sutton.

**MRS. HEINEMANN** receives young children during parents' absence abroad, giving every care and attention. The Lambourn Valley is bracing and healthy. Moderate terms. —Church Farm, Upper Lambourn.

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